

New facts made army action feasible

By DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Several African states, including some of the larger and more important ones, are known to be privately rejoicing at the disclosure of President Idi Amin and at Israel's success in rescuing the hijacked hostages. Some of these states have even indicated their feelings, in an oblique way, to Israel — with which they maintain no formal diplomatic relations.

Nevertheless, these states are expected to join with the rest of the OAU in publicly deprecating the Israeli action as an invasion of Uganda's integrity. When the issue is raised at the Security Council — Uganda has reportedly asked for an urgent session — the Africans are all likely to back the Ugandan plaint and urge Israel's condemnation.

President Bhabha and his top ministers decided on the operation when new circumstances made a military action feasible and gave it a reasonable chance of success. Rabin secured the unanimous approval of his Cabinet. Opposition leaders Begin and Rabin, and the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee were also consulted.

The new circumstances that now made military action feasible in effect overruled the Thursday decision to treat with the hijackers. But that decision was — as Premier Rabin told the Knesset on Sunday — merely taken and not intended as a time-play, informed sources reiterated yesterday.

Defence Minister Peres noted at the time that the decision could gain time for manoeuvre, and that it similarly helped keep options open. But

no one demurred at the immediate opening of negotiations with the hijackers, through the French, and if a satisfactory deal had been struck quickly it would apparently have been approved by the Cabinet unanimously.

The negotiations were slowed, however, by the hijackers' insistence on the release of all 53 men on their list. Israel was reluctant to set certain top killers free, and Germany too was reluctant to release the six Basler-Meinhof gangsters demanded from her (though it probably would have acceded to a specific request from Israel).

The hijackers demanded that the exchange take place in Entebbe — which caused Israel grave doubts and trepidation, and further slowed the negotiation.

Pressing now to weather an Arab-African diplomatic counter-offensive, Israeli diplomats yesterday stressed President Amin's collaboration with the hijackers. Israel has no proof that the Ugandan leader actually knew of the hijackers' intentions in advance, but it has plentiful evidence of his complicity with them from the time they landed in Entebbe. This evidence is being submitted to friendly governments in advance of the expected Security Council debate.

Amin's aim during the week of drama at Entebbe was apparently to emerge as the patron of a negotiated exchange. He would thereby have achieved the dual purpose of aiding the Palestinian cause and humiliating Israel, while being hailed in Africa and further afield, for his statesmanship and humanitarianism.

He does not seem to have wanted the episode to end in the killing of the hostages, and that it similarly helped keep options open. But

Peres: Rescue considered from start

By MARK SEGAL

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Defence Minister Shimon Peres said last night that the Israeli rescue plan was drawn up from the beginning of the hijack because he and his friends were appalled at the prospect of surrender to and appeasement of Arab terrorists.

Speaking on the BBC television Panorama programme, Peres said they were concerned for the lives of the innocent passengers. But he denied that the Kenyans had actively helped Israel in the operation.

In the same programme, two of the hostages were interviewed — Akiva Lasker, a Tel Aviv lawyer, and Jeannette Almog, an American girl married to an Israeli. They spoke of full cooperation between the Ugandans and the terrorists and of the extremely friendly relations between Ugandan officers and the terrorists.

Lasker quoted the German hijacker as saying he belonged to the Basler-Meinhof group.

He specifically denied any contacts between Israel and France, Kenya or the United States in carrying out the attack. "We understood right from the start that we could neither consult nor inform any other country," he said.



Spas-Ahuf Yonatan Netanyahu, killed while commanding the commando unit which stormed the building where the hostages were held in Entebbe, will be buried with military honours on Mount Herzl at 2.30 this afternoon.

Yonatan was born in the U.S. in 1946, and came to Israel when it won its independence, in 1948. He was the oldest of three sons. His father, Ben-Zion, was a member of the American Zionist Emergency Council from 1946 to 1948. When he came to Israel he became chief editor of the Encyclopedia Hebraica and edited other scholarly works. Since 1971, he has been chairman of the Semitic Languages Department at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.

Yonatan was decorated for his part in the Yom Kippur War.

Waldheim denies Cairo 'statement'



UNITED NATIONS. — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport was a violation of Uganda's sovereignty but he expressed satisfaction the raid saved 104 lives.

"During a stopover in Frankfurt the Secretary-General expressed satisfaction over the fact that it proved possible to save these human lives," a statement issued by Waldheim's office at the United Nations said.

"He denied in a categorical way — and authorized the issuance of a formal statement to that effect — that he had described the Israeli action at Entebbe as a flagrant violation."

The UN statement was issued following an Egyptian Middle East News Agency report that Waldheim had called the Israeli raid "a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of a member of the United Nations" during a dawn stopover at Cairo airport on his way to New York from the OAU summit in Mauritius. (UPI)

Frankfurt police picture issued yesterday but updated shows 27-year-old Wilfried Boese, a close friend of international anarchist "Carlos," and who is said to be one of the hijackers of the Air France Airbus. He could have been the German terrorist slain by Israeli commandos at Entebbe airport. (UPI telephoto)

Amin reserves right to 'retaliate'

NAIROBI. — President Idi Amin said yesterday Uganda reserves the right to retaliate in any way it can for the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport. His warning came in a message to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity asking that "Israel should be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

"In the meantime, Uganda reserves her right to retaliate in whatever way she can to redress the aggression on her," he declared.

Amin gave the first full details from the Ugandan side of what happened when commandos aboard three Israeli planes snatched about 100 hostages and killed their pro-Palestinian hijackers.

He said there had clearly been "well-planned international collaboration in a plot to violate and abuse the territorial integrity of Uganda."

Amin dwelt on the role of Kenya, which he said "was understood right from the start that we could neither consult nor inform any other country," he said.

blatant and open invasion of our country has been mounted by the Zionists with the close collaboration of Kenya, a neighbouring sister state which is both a member of the OAU and the United Nations."

Amin said the Israeli decision to mount the raid had been communicated last Thursday to the Kenyan authorities, "whose consent and assistance in the operation was immediately obtained."

The 20 Ugandan soldiers and seven terrorists killed in the Israeli raid were buried yesterday in Kampala, Radio Uganda reported. Amin attended the ceremony and announced that two days of mourning would be observed today and tomorrow.

The Somali ambassador to Uganda, Hashi Abdullah Farah, read a message from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine offering condolences to the families of the Ugandans who died beside the "freedom-fighters" at Entebbe. (Reuters)

French Gov't bitter about Israel action

By JACK MAURICE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The rescue of airbus hostages by the Israeli commando force at Entebbe, which has been applauded by all nations with the exception of the Arabs and the Communists, has created a mood of bitterness and resentment against Israel within the French Government.

While the press, with the exception of the extreme left and extreme right, have hailed the Israeli feat, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in contrast to President Ford and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt — has not sent any message of congratulation to Jerusalem.

French official comment has been confined to a Foreign Ministry statement welcoming the release of the hostages but regretting the casualties inflicted at Entebbe.

The laconic nature of this statement leaves no doubt about the irritation caused by the climax to the hijack.

The French Government is annoyed that Israel did not let it into the secret of its preparations for a spectacular attack on Entebbe to obtain the release of the hostages. Officials here say they do not bear the Israelis any grudge for keeping their plans confidential. Indeed, they are relieved that the Arabs and Amin have no grounds for accusing them of complicity with Israel.

But Giscard and his ministers would have preferred the Israelis to hand over the Arab prisoners demanded by the hijackers in exchange for the hostages.

Israel Ambassador Mordechai Gati confirmed there had been no complicity in a TV broadcast yesterday in which he said, "France knew nothing about it. It was a tragic situation and Israel took the only way out."

The first inkling which the French Government had of the Israeli raid was a message from their embassy in Kampala which reported that foreign aircraft had intervened. But the French did not have any details of the nature of the raid until Prime Minister Rabin sent a personal message to Giscard and Foreign Minister Yigal Alon informed his opposite number, Jean Sauvagnargues.

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Sudan troops fight Libyans in Lebanon

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Sudanese and Libyan troops in the joint Arab "peacekeeping" force in Lebanon were last night reported to have clashed in Beirut against the background of the weekend abortive coup attempt in Sudan.

Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiry has accused Libya of having engineered the attempted coup. He also instructed his envoys in New York and Cairo to lodge complaints against Libya with the UN Security Council and the League of Arab Nations. Libya denied the charge.

Beirut radio, which supports the Christian faction in Lebanon, said last night that the Sudanese and Libyan troops were locked in clashes at Beirut airport and other locations in the Lebanese capital. The radio said that Syrian troops were trying to separate them.

Sudanese security forces yesterday arrested one of the leaders of last Friday's aborted coup attempt against President Numeiry, who said he escaped assassination by arriving home from France an hour earlier than expected.

The plan was to assassinate me and all personalities at the airport," Numeiry told Egyptian newsmen in Port Louis, Mauritius, where he flew yesterday to attend the Organization of African Unity summit meeting.

In another item, the radio said that some Syrian troops were "massacred" yesterday east of Beirut by the combined forces of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the leftists, who also claimed to have overrun several Syrian positions while punching deep into the Christian heartland. The radio said that the "genocide" of Syrians was being in particular conducted by the PLO's radical groupings — George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh's Popular Democratic Front.

The PLO's largest group, Yasser Arafat's Fatah, had earlier called on the Syrian armed forces in Damascus to overthrow the government of President Hafez Assad, who was accused of collusion against the PLO-leftist camp in Lebanon.

In Beirut, four-sided peace talks on Lebanon were put off yesterday after leftist and Palestinian forces attacked the Christian industrial town of Shekka, near the northern port city of Tripoli.

The attack came as the right-wing siege of the Tel al-Zaatar Palestinian camp approached its third week with no sign of a let-up in the battle around the isolated leftist enclave.

A Palestinian spokesman described the fighting at Shekka as a move to put pressure on the rightists, but the right-wing Falangist radio said Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri al-Khuli left for Damascus after hearing of the attack.

The League had been expected to chair a second meeting yesterday in the mountain resort of Sofar, bringing together Syria, the terrorists and the warring Lebanese factions. There was no official word on why the meeting did not take place.

An International Red Cross convoy set out yesterday to evacuate wounded from the hilltop Tel al-Zaatar camp in east Beirut, where

possibly more than 30,000 people are trapped. But the convoy of 20 lorries turned back about two kms. from the camp when shellfire struck the road ahead. Both sides blamed the other for the shelling.

Observers considered the coastal town of Shekka an obvious choice for any retaliation for the right-wing siege of Tel al-Zaatar. The town has burgeoned in recent years into a centre of people from rich and a number of people from right-wing President Suleiman Franj's nearby fief of Zgharta have moved into the town because of its prosperity.

The Falangist radio said the attacked largely Maronite Christian town from three directions, using tanks and heavy weapons. The radio put the number of attackers at 10,000, but observers said both sides tend to exaggerate such figures.

The Nasserite radio said the joint forces were in full control of Shekka.

Meanwhile, Syrian foreign minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam, who attended Sunday's meeting of the Arab League peacekeeping committee on Lebanon, arrived in Moscow last night on an official, friendly visit, Tass news agency reported.

The Soviet announcement gave no details of Khaddam's programme but its timing suggested that the trip was arranged at short notice. The Syrian Foreign Minister, who doubles as his country's deputy Premier, will be the first official visitor from Damascus to come to Moscow since the Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

In his talks here, Khaddam was expected to discuss the search for a solution to the Lebanese problem by the Arab League committee, which has been meeting near Beirut. (Reuters)

Hussein confers with Khaled

AMMAN. — King Hussein of Jordan held talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia yesterday on a wide range of topics including the Lebanese civil war, Soviet-Jordanian relations and the conflict between Egypt and Syria, the Saudi state radio reported.

Hussein returned home yesterday after spending two days in Riyadh. The meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, also was attended by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal, it said. Jordan's Premier Zaid Rifai joined the talks.

Sources in Amman said the talks covered King Hussein's visit to Moscow last month and, possibly, a Kremlin offer to sell Jordan quantities of anti-aircraft missiles and military hardware.

Saudi Arabia was to provide Jordan with \$500m. for the purchase of a U.S. air defence system. But the deal fell through.

The two monarchs also were to discuss a planned meeting in Saudi Arabia between Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez Assad of Syria, designed to iron out differences between the two states. (AP)

Ministers want review of death penalty

By ASHER WALLFISH

and DAVID LANDAU

A number of ministers have proposed that the government review its policy on the death penalty for terrorist killers. The proposal follows the Uganda hijack episode, in which the hijackers demanded the release, inter alia, of Lod Airport killer Kozo Okamoto and Savoy Hotel killer Mousa Hussein al-Kalika, both of whom are serving life sentences.

The Cabinet is expected to debate the issue within a few weeks. Ministers are reluctant to hold the debate under the immediate impact of the Uganda episode. But there seems to be a general feeling that the time is right to review the government's standing order to prosecutors not to demand the death penalty.

Premier Rabin referred briefly to the need for such a review when he met with the Coalition executive yesterday to brief them on the Uganda rescue operation.

Justice Minister Haim Zadok,

whose opinion is expected to carry much weight in the Cabinet debate, said yesterday the overriding consideration should be how the government's policy on death sentences affects its war against terrorism.

In a conversation with The Post, Zadok gave no hint of his own opinion (nor did Rabin in his talk with the Coalition leaders). It was necessary from time to time, Zadok said, "for the Cabinet to review its standing order to the prosecutors."

The Justice Minister recalled that early in the present Cabinet's term he had asked it to confirm the standing order "inherited" from the Golda Meir Cabinet. It did so without much ado.

The current revival of the death penalty debate in the highest circles of government follows the realization that the terror group responsible for the Uganda hijack is an unprecedentedly sophisticated and determined gang of international

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Sanctions for airlines weak on security

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel could take unspecified "sanctions" against an airline found negligent in security precautions under a new bill sent to the Knesset by the Transport Ministry, Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi revealed yesterday.

Speaking in a radio interview, Ya'acobi said the bill, if approved by the Knesset, would be applicable only to carriers operating to and from Israel. The security measures required are also listed in the bill.

Ya'acobi said Israel was prepared for a showdown over the issue of airport and airline security. He added that it would remain impossible for Israel to provide "hermetic security" until all countries and airlines cooperated in this area; El Al was already spending IL100m. a year, he noted.

The responsibility for passengers on a plane lies with the airline and the airports involved, he went on. In the case of the Air France

hijacking, Israel's ability to rescue its citizens was, "to put it in an understatement, extremely limited. The foreign carrier was not subject to Israeli jurisdiction. We cannot carry out any security measures in a foreign airfield."

"I have today made an appeal to the transport ministers of the U.S., France, Belgium, Turkey, Finland and Greece — to improve security on planes and at their airports," he said. He also revealed that the ministry had contacted foreign air carriers several days ago and asked them to skip certain intermediate stops on their routes to and from Israel if these stops were not consistent with security requirements.

Asked whether Israel could take active steps to prevent the landing of aircraft at foreign airports, such as the renewed landing yesterday of an Air France plane from Ben-Gurion Airport at Athens, Ya'acobi said:

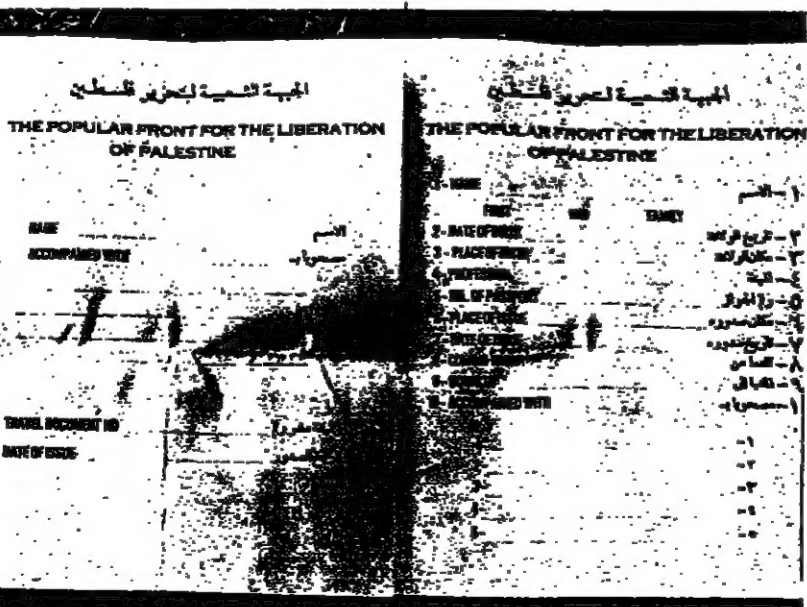
"We cannot do things that are contrary to international law. We cannot assume responsibilities — or blame — for events beyond our confines."

MK urges Jews to boycott Air France

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Israelis and Jews in general should boycott Air France because it failed to protest against the discrimination between Gentiles and the rest by the terrorists at Entebbe. The Likud's Gideon Patt said this to a delegation of Young Liberals who visited the Knesset yesterday.

Patt said the security authorities should advise Israelis flying abroad to take direct flights wherever possible. If they could not, he said they should change planes en route.



"Travel document" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine brought back by hostages from Entebbe airport. (IFPA)

Kenyan praise for Israel action

Special to The Jerusalem Post
by K. Khatib, Syndication Editor,
"East African Standard"
and Omwidi Wamodali,
"Daily Nation"

NAIROBI. — The reaction of the general public in Kenya as well as the two leading newspapers to the Entebbe drama was one of great surprise and praise for the Israeli commandos.

The surprise was even greater when people remembered that Amin had only recently put his whole army on the alert after reports of fighting in neighbouring Sudan in a coup attempt.

Relations between Kenya and Uganda have been sour since early this year when Amin laid claim to large parts of Kenyan territory in addition to making many verbal attacks on Kenyans and President Kenyatta. Kenyans now feel that any contemplated attack on them has been put off by the destruction of Entebbe Airport and Russian-made Mig by the Israelis.

Ordinary Kenyans feel Kenya would have been justified in helping the attack since it had been dragged

into the matter by claims of Amin and the hijackers that it was holding some Palestinians whose release the hijackers had demanded.

A cross-section of those interviewed were of the opinion that "Amin should have been told by somebody long ago that he is not as big as he thinks."

If he was colluding with the hijackers in their demands and had threatened to annex part of our territory, it means he is a common enemy who does not need our sympathies," said a Nairobi businessman.

An Asian shopkeeper had this to say: "Amin has lost the sympathy of the whole world and right-thinking people in the world community should halt the rescue operation as one of the greatest acts of humanity in the history of terrorism against innocent victims. It is a lesson Amin will never wish to remember and yet will have to live with it all his life."

In an editorial titled "Idi Amin's finest hour," The Standard proudly hailed the dramatic and valorous rescue carried out by Israel, only

hours before the remaining hostages were due to be killed.

The editorial goes on to say: "The rescue operation must serve as a useful lesson to emergent Africa. It completely obliterated Field Marshal Amin's phony invincibility and taught him and his 'terrorist' Arab heroes" (and heroines) wherever they are around the world an unforgettable lesson."

The newspaper urged other regimes in the world to emulate the Israel action in view of the inadequacy of international law and the inability of the United Nations to cope with modern crimes of piracy.

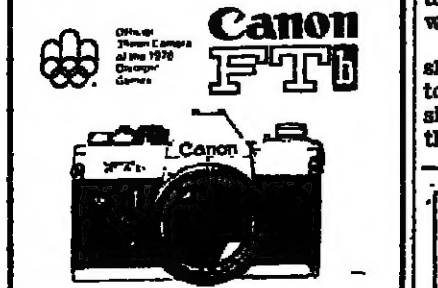
East Africa's largest selling daily, "The Daily Nation," said: "The commando operation and the rescue of Israel hostages will go down in the annals of human enterprise as one of the most daring operations ever undertaken anywhere. It proved to the PLO that they cannot trade in human lives with impunity."

On Amin's assertion that the "PLO struggle is holy," the paper says, "It may be so, but the methods being used by the PLO are most unholy indeed."

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	44	15-28	16-29
Golan	35	10-20	11-31
Nahariya	37	10-20	11-31
Safed	42	10-20	11-31
Haifa	66	24-28	24-29
Tiberias	52	21-33	22-36
Nazareth	51	19-30	20-31
Afula	33	20-32	21-33
Shomron	59	18-26	19-29
Tel Aviv	70	22-32	23-34
B-G Airport	60	19-31	20-31
Jericho	36	21-37	22-38
Gaza	70	26-32	27-33
Beer Sheva	52	19-30	20-31
Elia	16	25-38	26-39
Tiran	18	27-36	27-37

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Baron Guy de Rothschild, at the head of a delegation of heads of the combined Jewish Appeal of France, and Philip M. Klutznick, of Chicago.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres yesterday awarded the Yom Kippur War ribbon to members of the Labour settlements' security committee. The ceremony was attended by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Mordchai Gur; Aluf Avraham Vardi, O.C. Manpower Division; and senior officials of the Defence Ministry.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz yesterday met with the Chicago Israel Bonds delegation at his office in Jerusalem. The delegation also met with Interior Minister Dr. Yosef Burg, and with Prof. Yigael Yadin.

The Hebrew University yesterday dedicated a 300-seat auditorium at the Martin Buber Centre for Adult Education on Mount Scopus, named for Elizabeth Abrams Kramer of New York. Mrs. Kramer, and her daughters Mrs. Marjorie Hyman and Mrs. Cynthia Feltz, attended the ceremony.

The Jerusalem Lions Club will meet at the Jerusalem Hilton at 8.30 tonight to elect its new president and board members for the year 1976/77.

The Israel-France Friendship League, Jerusalem, invites the public to a lecture by Prof. Andre Amar on "Money, Business and Western Metaphysics." Chairman, Mr. Walter Eytan. The lecture will be given Thursday, July 8, 1976, at 8.30 p.m. at the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation.

Members of the UJA Rochester Mission yesterday attended the Hebrew University convocation and reception at Mt. Scopus at which Rabbi Philip Bernstein of Rochester received the Solomon Bublik Prize. (Communicated)

ARRIVALS

Abraham Spiegel, president of the Los Angeles Council of the Jewish National Fund, with his wife and sister, Fred Kahn, executive vice-president, West Coast Region of the Jewish National Fund, leading a contingent of 40 West Coast leaders.

Michael Klein, secretary-general of the World Union of Jewish Students (WUJS), to prepare for the organization's triennial convention in Tel Aviv, in August.

Jack Gensler, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, and Mrs. Gensler, for a two-week visit (by TWA).

On the first anniversary of the passing of our dear brother and uncle

MARTIN SCHWARZ ז"ל

Berlin-Mexico-Kfar Shmaryahu

we will hold a memorial service at his grave in Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery on Thursday, July 8, 1976.

We will meet at 4.30 p.m. at the cemetery gate.

THE FAMILY

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

Hans Hanan Landsberger

His wife, Lotte Landsberger
His son, Michael Nir and family

The funeral will leave at 2.15 p.m. today from Ramham Hospital for the Kfar Samir cemetery. A bus will be available. Please refrain from condolence visits.

To the Simchon and De Bouton Families

We share in your deep grief on the passing of your dear

Dr. REUVEN CHAZAN ז"ל

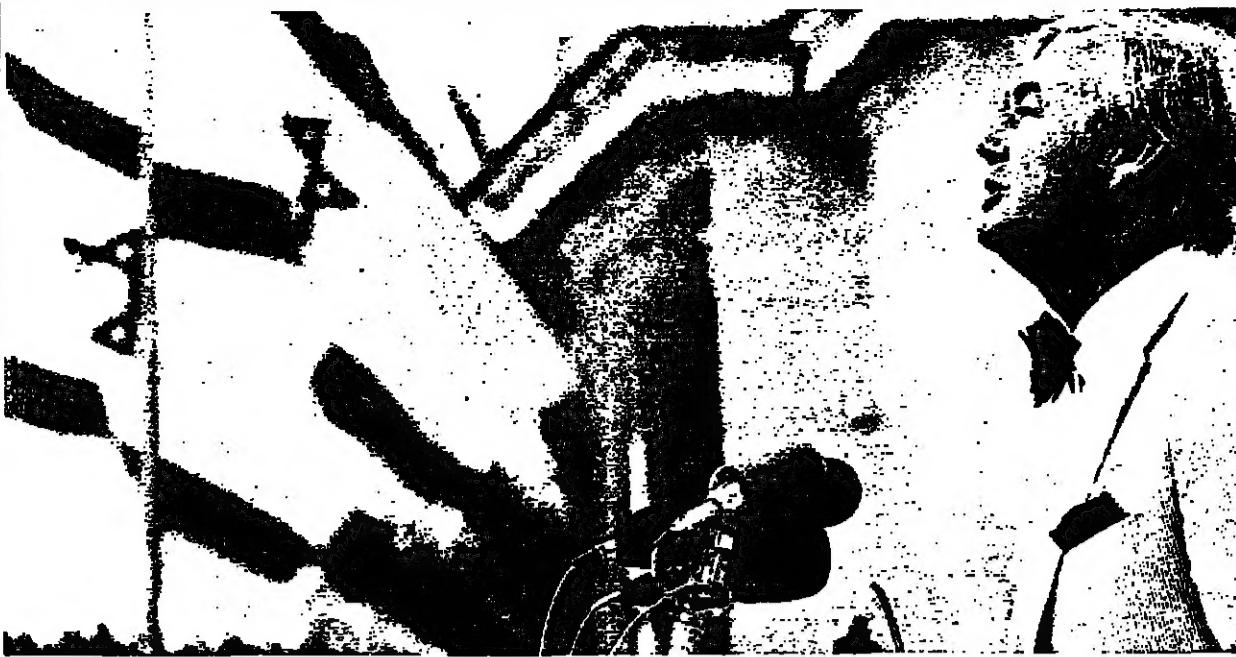
Ellenberg Families

To Neca Industries

Sincere condolences on the passing of

Dr. REUVEN CHAZAN ז"ל

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Daniel Moynihan on Mt. Scopus.

(Ben-Ami for Sunphot)

'Israel a metaphor for democracy'

Detente dangerous — Moynihan

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Just as Israel has become a metaphor for democracy, so equally have the utterly unprincipled attacks by terrorists on Israeli civilians become a metaphor for the general assault on democracy and decency which is the sustaining ethos of totalitarianism in our time," Daniel Moynihan, American scholar and diplomat, told the annual convocation of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus yesterday.

Moynihan was one of five recipients of honorary doctorates at the gathering.

Referring indirectly to Israel's rescue Saturday of its hostages in Uganda, Prof. Moynihan said that "the heroism, and, where circumstances dictate, the audacity of Israeli resistance to terrorism, has provided us with the most explicit instruction both of the demands made on free men in this time, and of the truth that given brave and resolute defenders, free men can and shall prevail."

Water rates up

The price of water in domestic consumption, charged by the local authorities, has been raised by seven per cent as of July 1, the Interior Ministry announced yesterday.

It said this rise was over and above that of 15 per cent approved by the Knesset Finance Committee last month, and is intended to account for the Value Added Tax.

Robbers caught

TEL AVIV. — Two bandits who made off with IL23,000 from a bank in Neve Shalom yesterday were apprehended by police soon after, while they were counting the money.

The two, dressed in army uniforms with stocking masks on their faces, burst into the Bank Hapoalim at 11.30 a.m. One was armed with an Uzi and stood at the door. There were 15 customers in the bank, including women and children.

A woman who came to the door and sensed that something was amiss fled and alerted the police. The two were picked up in a nearby orchard. (Itim)

Moynihan warned that the moment of decision had arrived, because the terrorists were beginning to combine their forces and to concert their efforts just as totalitarian ideologists did earlier in the century. "We must now expect greater assault, more sophisticated planning and... the further development of the technology of terrorism," he said.

Taking for his text the Soviet refusal to allow Prof. Andrey Sakharov to come to Israel to accept his honorary degree, Moynihan accused the Russians of having no intention of abiding by the provisions of last year's Helsinki Declaration, which guaranteed the freedom of cultural exchanges.

He said that the Soviets had not abandoned their historic determination to bring about the destruction of liberal society in the world. "Their hostility to the State of Israel is a product of the same hatred of freedom and the same contempt for human rights which has victimized Sakharov and against which he has waged his heroic struggle," he said.

Lonely woman sits out her indecision

BEN GURION AIRPORT. — During the past two weeks airport staff have become accustomed to a lonely presence camped on an armchair in a corner between the bankomat and the door of the airport synagogue.

A middle-aged woman who flew in from New York 16 days ago has been unable to decide whether to cross an imaginary line at the exit door to the terminal building and commit herself to entering Israel, or to return to the United States.

The woman, who became a widow six months ago, has been living in New York for the past 23 years, when she left Israel. On her husband's death she sold all her property with the intention of returning, but when her plane landed she was seized with a deep hesitancy, and since then she has remained in the anonymous limbo of the terminal building. Her suitcases are on a trolley next to the chair that has become her temporary home, and when she goes to eat at one of the airport restaurants she wheels the trolley along with her.

WHIP WARNS MKS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Coalition Whip Moshe Wertasman yesterday warned three faction members to remove their names from the list of sponsors of a "civil marriage for all" bill, tabled yesterday as a private members' bill.

The three — Chayka Grossman and Eliezer Ronen of Mapam and Yossi Sarid of Labour — had joined in the effort with Meir Palil of Moked, Marcia Freedman of the

Independent Socialists and Shulamit Aloni of CRM. The bill would give Israelis a clear choice of either rabbinical or secular marriages and divorces.

But Mr. Wertasman told the three co-sponsors that their move was a violation of the Alignment's coalition agreement with the National Religious Party, and they must, therefore, remove their names from the bill's list of sponsors.

will take place on Thursday, July 8, 1976, at 5.45 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

We shall meet at the gate.

THE FAMILY

Funeral services for our late President

Dr. MAURICE S. SAGE

will be held today, Tuesday, July 6, 1976.
The funeral will leave from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour at 4 p.m.

Burial will be on the Mount of Olives.
His life was one of total commitment to the cause of Israel and the Jewish people.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
OF AMERICA

FACTS

(Continued from page one)
of the hostages — though there can be no knowing how he would have acted if faced with that prospect.

Amin was determined to maintain his own centre-stage role throughout. He thus rejected France's proposal that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim take over the negotiations, and insisted all along that the exchange take place in Uganda under his personal supervision.

Informed sources confirmed yesterday that there had been a proposal for Moshe Dayan to go to Uganda and meet with Amin, but that Rabin had forbidden it. Rabin is understood to have feared that Dayan could either end up a hostage himself (or worse), or else be humiliated by Amin — as was a British general in similar circumstances last year.

Meanwhile Israel yesterday asked both Britain and the International Red Cross to obtain the release of the one remaining passenger still in Uganda — 75-year-old Mrs. Dora Bloch. Mrs. Bloch was hospitalized with a throat condition early last week and was thus not at Entebbe Airport when the others were rescued by the IDF.

Death penalty

(Continued from page one)
outlaws — not all Palestinians — who are likely to try similar actions again. The group rejects the present policy of the PLO itself to abstain from terror attacks abroad and concentrate all efforts on Israel and the administered areas.

The Uganda group is an extremist offshoot of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) — itself considered the ultra-extremist wing of the PLO. The group's leader, Wadie Haddad, is even more militant than Habash, and the group is connected with the Baader-Meinhof German terrorist outfit, the Japanese "Red Army," and the notorious "Carlos."

Lax security precautions prevailing on some foreign airlines and in some foreign airports make the prospect of another strike by the group all too dangerous and realistic, according to observers here.

Those who favour a review of the death penalty policy argue that the presence in Israel prisons of such "spectacular" killers as Okamoto serves as a constant incentive and incitement for further hijack attempts.

(There is no proposal, of course, to retroactively sentence to death Okamoto or other prisoners. But those who favour a review believe the need to avoid future Okamoto situations should be carefully studied.)

At the same time, however, the humanitarian and moral considerations which have guided Israel away from ever implementing the death penalty (save in the case of Adolf Eichmann) still powerfully affect policymakers. A heart-searching debate is therefore expected in the Cabinet when the issue comes to be debated there.

The Likud, meanwhile, has come out strongly in favour of death penalties for terrorist killers and has demanded an urgent Knesset debate on the subject. The Likud executive issued a statement to this effect yesterday. It stressed that the position favouring the death penalty was adopted unanimously by members of the executive.

Vorster said delighted by Israel's raid

JOHANNESBURG. — South African Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday sent a message of congratulations to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Israel's rescue operation at Entebbe.

Officials at Vorster's Pretoria office declined to reveal details of the telegram, but government sources said the Prime Minister is known to have been delighted at what he sees as a blow against international terrorism.

Vorster made an official visit to Israel in April and South African-Israeli relations are extremely cordial at present.

The South African Zionist Federation also sent a cable to Rabin. It expressed "joyful congratulations to you, your Cabinet and the defence force of Israel for the heroic rescue operation." (Reuters)

Hillel new head of Sephardi Federation

TEL AVIV. — Police Minister Shlomo Hillel was elected last week as new president of the Israel Sephardi Federation in a meeting at Federation offices here. Members of the Federation Executive told the press the election was part of a move to strengthen the organization and make it an integral part of the Zionist movement. (Itim)

A SLIGHT DROP in job applications at the country's labour exchanges was registered last month, according to unofficial figures released yesterday. The figure was 19,498 against 19,869 for May. Employment offers also dropped with 21,379 June job openings compared with 23,793 during the previous month.

Frenchwoman who stayed with Israelis

'We didn't want to come crawling'

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL HASHOMER. — In a week's time, Jocelyne Monier, 30, should be well enough to return to Paris with her boyfriend, Maurice Bensimon, 33. Jocelyne is recuperating from a shrapnel wound in her thigh received in Entebbe.

Jocelyne and Maurice could have left Entebbe a lot sooner than they did. Jocelyne is French and not Jewish. Bensimon is Jewish but a French citizen. Both of them were "bumped" from the list of the released when others begged and pleaded. Says Jocelyne: "We didn't want to come crawling to the terrorists."

They told of hostages who suffered nervous breakdowns, marked by screaming and tears. They were treated by Ugandan doctors and some were taken to a nearby hospital.

Despite this humane treatment, both Maurice and Jocelyne are convinced that President Idi Amin cooperated with the terrorists. One of the most bitter moments came when the plane landed in Entebbe. The terrorists remained with the plane while the hostages walked to the lounge between two rows of Ugandan soldiers. They thought they were free until Idi Amin appeared.

Both are grateful for their rescue and her treatment at Sheba Medical Centre, but want to get back to Paris as soon as possible. Jocelyne works for an export-import firm and Maurice is employed in the subscription department of "Le Monde."



Jocelyne Monier and Maurice Bensimon at the Sheba Medical Centre. She is speaking to a well-wisher from France. (Simonsky for Israel Sun)

State burials for 2 victims

Ida Borowicz and Jean-Jacques Maimoni — two of the three Israeli civilians killed during the IDF operation in Uganda, were given full military honours as they were brought to rest yesterday in Holon and Netanya respectively.

At the state funeral in Holon cemetery for Ida Borowicz, in Bat Yam, Minister of Transport Gad Yacobi said that Ida died in the midst of a lofty national act of valour by the IDF. She herself, he continued, had been a fighter for Jewish rights behind the Iron Curtain — her appeal to the Soviet President was the first ever published in Israel, and led to her subsequent aliyah.

Also attending the ceremony were the chief chaplain of the IDF, Aluf Mordchai Gur, Bat Yam Mayor Yitzhak Walker, and representatives of Air France, Rav be held.

The ambassador offered condolences in the name of the French Foreign Minister, and French Jewry.

It is not yet known when the funeral of the third civilian victim — Pasco Cohen, of Hadera — will be held. (Itim)

IL20m. already donated to fund for defence

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An estimated IL20m. has already been donated to the "Voluntary Fund for Israel's Security," according to the fund's coordinator, Moshe Gilboa.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday, Gilboa said the amount consisted of contributions made by workers' committees, businessmen, and private citizens. Women gave gold and silver jewellery and an 85-year-old Tel Aviv pensioner wrote out a check for IL60,000. Some 170 enterprises had cabled in IL8m. through Israel Radio.

The fund is run by a public commission which will work together with the Defence Ministry but is independent of it. Some of the members have recommended that the money be used to develop armaments, replacing funds cut in the current budget. Others thought a specific tangible project such as a fortification in the North would give the public a great sense of satisfaction. Gilboa stressed that these considerations would be discussed with the Defence Ministry.

Our Haifa reporter adds: In Kiryat Shmuna about 2,000 workers at the Gilboa and Hulah textile plants, the municipality and the labour council have donated the equivalent of one working day each to the Defence Ministry. In Nazareth and other Galilee villages, 700 Arab workers in Upper Galilee industries did the same.

TODAY'S POSTBAG

THE ISRAEL MUSEUM and the Shrine of the Book will be closed to the public until 4 p.m. today, because of a cessation in electricity supply. The museum will be open as usual from four until 10 at night.

THE UNIVERSITY of Haifa will hold the first "scientific congress" on "The Problem of Jewish Assimilation in Modern Times," from today through July 9. Among more than 100 participants will be President Ephraim Katzir, former Prime Minister Golda Meir, President of the World Jewish Congress Dr. Nachum Goldmann, President of the American Jewish Congress, Prof. Arthur Hertzberg, MK Abba Eban, and several scholars who recently immigrated from the Soviet Union.

A CENTRE for the aged in Bet Shean to accommodate the needs of 400 elderly residents of the city has been opened with the financial support of Eshel, the Association for Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel. Eshel was founded by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) and is financed by the Government of Israel and JDC.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL of Jewish Community Services will be holding its executive committee meetings, from today through Thursday, at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. The major item on the agenda will be "participation of the new generation of community leaders and Jewish university students in European Jewish affairs."

WORLD PRESS REACTION

'Legends are made out of stuff like this'

Newspapers in Western countries yesterday continued to heap exuberant praise on Israel for its daring Entebbe airport raid, although official comment in many countries remained subdued.

The "New York Times" said in an editorial that Israel had accomplished "what the mechanisms of diplomacy had been unable to achieve." The editorial said "when there is no enforcement of lawful behaviour, those afflicted will take the law into their own hands. So it was this weekend at Uganda's Entebbe airport."

"Israel's armed forces launched an extraordinary daring and courageous lightning raid into the heart of Africa to accomplish what all the mechanisms of diplomacy had been unable to achieve — a safe release of more than a 100 airline passengers and crew held hostage by pro-Palestinian terrorists."

"Against the predictable — and hypocritical — cries of 'violation of international law,' the Israelis have every justification to take any step within their power to neutralize the criminal behaviour of hijackers who ruthlessly and habitually endanger innocent lives. In the Entebbe incident, they succeeded magnificently."

British papers — with headlines like "36 minutes of glory," "mission impossible," "Dan's daredevil" and "Israeli sky-raid rescues hostages — gunmen and 20 Ugandans die in moonlight attack" — paid lengthy tributes to the successful operation.

"Sun," independent: "A bold, brilliant stroke. And it came off. No wonder Israel is jubilant. As a bonus, President Amin is exposed for what he is — a bemuddled blusterer not to be trusted."

The "Financial Times," independent: "Militarily the rescue is a reminder that intervention by force of arms can work at a time when it had become fashionable to think that force is counterproductive. The lesson will not be lost on the Israelis who will no doubt be ready to do it again with even greater daring if the need arises. But it

will presumably not be lost either on Western public opinion which will be tempted to quote the Israeli example if ever the attitude of Western governments to terrorism is judged to be too supine."

The "Guardian," liberal: "The Air Force hijackers committed piracy and were on the point of committing murder. General Amin (if the testimony of released hostages is to be believed) was playing a totally exploitative, malevolent role. The hijackers' piracy was becoming his piracy, too. So the Israeli government turned pirates for a day — and with brilliant success. The end result is a moral and diplomatic nullity but a practical triumph."

The "Daily Telegraph," conservative: "By liberating the hostages Israel has given the world an object lesson of what can be achieved by resourcefulness, initiative, skill and daring in the struggle against international terrorism. Israel's military raid is an example of the kind of option that governments, confronted with such a monstrous international outrage, are really duty bound to consider where the circumstances are appropriate."

"The Times," independent: "Israel has taken everyone's breath away... in one of those crazy daring feats of arms that generally succeed only in storybooks. It is the stuff of which legends are made, and nobody in whom the spark of adventure still flickers can fail to raise a hand in salute."

The French press showered praise on Israel, editorially tweeking France's nose in the process.

"Israel has just given the entire world, especially the West which needs it, a masterful lesson," "Le Figaro" said. The paper said up to now there have been two alternatives in hijack cases: to give in to violence, or condemn the hostages to death.

"Israel has just proved that a third way was always open. The most simple. It consists of using force against force. It isn't surprising that it stupefies all of us —

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Bonn to push anti-terror pact at UN Assembly

BONN. — West Germany will renew its efforts to get the UN to agree on an anti-terrorism convention.

The government will propose an international convention to fight terrorism at the next meeting of the General Assembly, spokesman Klaus Boelling said yesterday.

Bonn will try to work for the convention together with the eight other members of the Common Market, he said.

Previous efforts on an international level had not found a "prolonged positive resonance," Boelling explained, but the previous General Assembly had concerned itself with the theme.

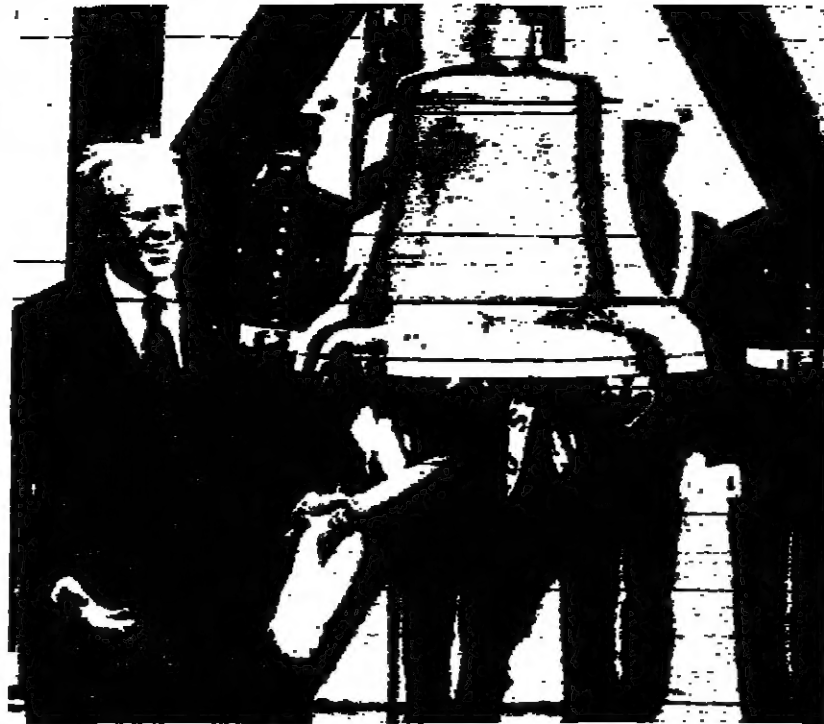
West Germany was attempting yesterday to clarify identities of the two hijackers of the Air France plane believed to be German, through Interpol, to which Uganda belongs.

The Bonn Interior Ministry said there were indications that the female terrorist was not German but rather a Turkish citizen named Beja Erteuc, or Benja Erteuc.

Bonn sources said one of the male terrorists was believed to be a German named Wilfried Boese, who allegedly had ties to the mysterious Carlos, wanted for several international terror acts.

French authorities expelled Boese last year, after his name came up in connection with the rocket attack in January, 1975, on an El Al plane at Orly Airport. But a German court released him after he showed proof of residence in France.

There were reports circulating in Bonn that the Israelis photographed and made fingerprints of the terrorists slain in the liberation of the hostages in Uganda, but the Interior Ministry said it could not confirm this. (AP, UPI)



On board aircraft carrier USS Forrestal in New York harbour, President Ford marks July 4 by tolling the ship's bell 13 times — one for each original American colony. (AP radiophoto)

U.S. holds its grandest, gaudiest birthday party

NEW YORK. — It was America's 200th anniversary, and Americans set aside their inhibitions on Sunday to put on their grandest and gaudiest birthday party. They rang the church bells, shot the cannons, paraded widely and assembled a maritime display unmatched in history.

The Fourth of July holiday weekend continued through yesterday. In New York, 14 tall ships from around the world held open house at their Manhattan piers yesterday. Two other square-riggers, from the Soviet Union, were kept closed because a "change of plans was requested by the Soviet Embassy in Washington," a spokesman for Operation Sail said.

By official estimate, at least a million persons jammed Washington's National Mall to watch the detonation of more than 25 tons of fireworks Sunday night. President Ford and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and their families watched from the White House.

Rockefeller spoke to a crowd on the Washington Monument grounds

before joining Ford to watch the fireworks.

"The lesson of our extraordinary past is simply this," he said, "that every such challenge is an opportunity, that it has been the creative response to challenges over these 200 years that has brought America its greatness... let us build an ever greater America. Let us begin our country's third century with confidence and purpose matching our forefathers."

In Muskegon, Michigan, they baked a 400-pound birthday cake and in Orchard Lake, Michigan, a beauty shop operator painted flags on her customers' fingernails, \$1 a nail, and in Terre Haute, Indiana, Judith Grimes and Thomas Davison got married — the bride wore red, white and blue and "Stars and Stripes Forever" was the wedding march. In cities across the land, naturalization ceremonies made a special occasion of a special day — in Miami, 7,141 new Americans swore allegiance, in Detroit 1,000 more, and in Chicago, a carefully chosen 1,776.

OAU condemns Israel's raid, urges UN action

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius. — A summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity yesterday unanimously condemned the Israeli raid on Uganda and called for an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council to take action against "the Israeli aggression."

Before the resolution was tabled (by Liberia), Kenyan Vice-President Arap Moi issued a strongly worded statement denying any Kenyan "collaboration" with Israel over the raid as alleged by Uganda.

The resolution said the OAU "strongly condemns the Israeli aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda, the deliberate killing and injuring of people and the wanton destruction of property, and for having

thwarted the humanitarian efforts of the President of Uganda to have the hostages freed."

The eight-point resolution also urged all 48 OAU member states to "intensify their efforts to isolate Israel," expressed solidarity with Uganda and President Amin personally, asked African countries to help Kampala restore its losses and called for the meeting of the Security Council.

Other resolutions included one calling on the International Olympic Committee to ban New Zealand from the Olympic Games because of its sports links with South Africa. Failing this, Africa should consider action, including "non-participation" in the Montreal games, it said. (Reuter, UPI)

NEWS IN BRIEF

French archaeologist still held in Chad

PARIS. — Francoise Claustre, the French archaeologist held more than two years by anti-government rebels in the Central African country of Chad, recently contemplated suicide but decided against it because her instinct for survival was stronger, a French journalist who interviewed her said yesterday.

Raymond Depardon, who spent eight months in Chad with the rebel Touhou tribe, wrote in "Le Quotidien de Paris" that Mrs. Claustre told him she saw no way out of her situation. All she could do for now was to wait for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to do what he could to free her and her husband, who was captured with her.

The Touhou have pledged they never will kill the Claustres, who are being held in hopes the French government will supply them with arms and money in their war against the Chad central Government. (AP)

Nationwide strike set in Australia

SYDNEY. — The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) yesterday decided to call a 24-hour nationwide general strike at midnight next Sunday to protest a government tax levy of 2.5 per cent for public health benefits. The day-long action will bring Australia's commerce and industry to a grinding halt.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, described the decision as "grossly irresponsible and directly against the national interest," and has rejected new talks on the issue with trade unionists.

Economists believe that large-scale industrial disruptions over the health programme — known as Medibank — could adversely affect a fragile economic recovery that seems to be under way after the worst recession in several decades. (AP)

Iran offers amnesty to terrorists

TEHRAN. — The Iran Government announced a general amnesty yesterday for any surviving members of terrorist organizations not already on wanted lists. It said complete amnesty and legal protection would be given to anyone who had followed or supported terrorists, providing those persons had not been violent themselves.

The government has blamed terrorism in Iran on what it called Islamic Marxist guerrillas who got their support, arms and weapons from Libya, a left-wing splinter group of the Palestine Liberation Organization and from Cuba. Over 73 terrorists were killed this year. (UPI)

17 killed in Burma air blast

RANGOON, Burma. — All 17 persons aboard a Burmese air force transport plane, including its two crew members, were killed on Saturday when the plane exploded in mid-air 100 km. north of Rangoon, the government here announced.

The air force DC3 was carrying armed forces personnel and their families from Kengtung 100 km. northeast of Rangoon, the government said. The cause of the explosion was not announced. (AP)



Fresh from their Centre Court successes, this year's Wimbledon singles champions, Chris Evert and Bjorn Borg, take the floor at the traditional Wimbledon Ball at Grosvenor House, London, on Saturday night.

Portugal cuts off power as heat wave continues

LONDON. — Britons found a way to cool pigs, Paris bus drivers refused to drive buses and Europe's crop-killing heat wave and drought seared on yesterday — for the 13th day — with a few isolated breaks.

Portugal began cutting off all electric power for regular periods, because there was too little water to run hydroelectric plants.

Barges on Germany's Elbe River sailed one-third full, because the river was so low. Dutch troops began tapping canals to irrigate crops. Yet, the American Ambassador in Moscow worried about guests "stacked to the ceiling" if more rain forces his bicentennial party inside.

Throughout nearly all of continental Europe, Britain and Ireland, the worst drought in generations remained essentially unbroken. Traditional keeled over like sunstroke victims in the heat wave of record proportions.

French officials said they would probably ban fireworks on Bastille Day, the French Independence Day. That would be the first July 14 without fireworks since the French Revolution of 1789, but authorities feared the fire hazard in tinder-dry conditions.

At Britain's biggest farm show the Archbishop of York, Dr. Stewart, repeated Pope Paul's Sunday call for prayers for rain to break the drought. Raymond Wheatley-Hubbard worried more about pigs.

"Pigs cannot sweat," said Wheatley-Hubbard, in charge of the 484 pigs entered in the show, "and so they are more vulnerable." He recommended dousing a little vinegar behind their ears, like *sau de Cologne* for a woman.

In Paris, however, drivers found no way to cool overheated cabs, and many stayed home for the fourth day in a row rather than work up a sweat by driving them.

Sudden thunderstorms broke in several areas — in the German state of Hesse thousands flocked out onto their balconies to watch the "strange event." But the trusted earth couldn't absorb the rain, and destructive flash floods resulted.

Four persons died in north Portugal in floods following violent thunderstorms. A road in southern England was flooded 80 cms. deep.

The unbroken two-week heat wave reached into Poland and south into Austria, with temperatures of 32°C or higher nearly everywhere. But not every country was stricken to the same degree by the rainless drought, which in Britain and France is the worst since 1725.

Officials in France, Germany, Italy and several smaller nations speak of a large percentage of many crops already lost, livestock by the million slaughtered early for lack of feed and higher food prices to come.

Water rationing is here in some spots, and is being officially considered in others. Restrictions exist almost everywhere — near Louvain, Belgium, a man was fined \$150 yesterday for sprinkling his lawn. In Moscow, however, with the temperature at 7° at noon, American Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. pulled on a woolly sweater and worried about his Independence Day party for 1,800 invited guests. Rats would force the party indoors, and an aide lamented, "If everybody shows up, they will be stacked to the ceiling." (UPI)

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From professor to Mexico's president

MEXICO CITY. — Jose Lopez Portillo, the economist who was elected president of Mexico on Sunday, is a tall and balding intellectual with a fondness for fine arts. This is his first elective job.

He has spent most of his adult life out of the limelight as a law professor at the University of Mexico and in appointed government jobs, including the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Commission and as Treasury Secretary from 1973 to 1975 under President Luis Echeverria, a friend since their student days together 35 years ago.

As Treasury Secretary, Lopez Portillo was credited with trimming inflation in Mexico from 22 per cent in 1974 to 10.5 per cent in 1975 by reducing public works and welfare spending and increasing tax revenues.

His monetary management also built Mexico's currency reserves to a record high and made it possible for Echeverria to spend billions of dollars on projects intended to raise the standard of living among Mexico's peasants.

A trim 56-year-old, Lopez Portillo is anything but characteristic of the Mexican politician.



Jose Lopez Portillo

He has kept fit by boxing, jogging and practising karate for fun with Jorge Ramon, 22, the oldest of his three children.

Two of the half dozen books he has published are essays he wrote

when he was young. The others are works on law and public administration.

It is traditional for Mexican presidents, who cannot run for reelection after completing a six-year term, to name their successors. The nomination is as good as an appointment, since the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has not lost an election in almost 50 years.

A native of Mexico City, Lopez Portillo is the son of a Mexican army trooper who moonlighted as a government worker to supplement his meagre military salary. As a high school student, Lopez Portillo participated in demonstrations that led to the nationalization of the oil industry in 1937. He joined the PRI shortly after he enrolled in the university.

"I was educated in the schools of the revolution," he said recently in response to a heckler at a campaign speech. "I am of middle class origin, the son of a modest soldier, public employee and intellectual. I knew shortages, and the need to maintain appearances. My mother miraculously stretched the salary from my father's two jobs." (AP)

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HEBREW

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THE FIFTH PAGE

IT WAS NOT UNTIL the beginning of the 19th century that children's literature broke out of the bonds that had restricted it to primers and lesson books and serious authors began to write openly for children, without damaging their reputations. It was then that Charles and Mary Lamb collaborated on the first children's version of Shakespeare's plays.

A short while later children who read Hebrew were able to thrill to the adventures of "Columbus Crusoe" and enjoy "Columbus Voyages," translated by David Zamos of Breslau. It was only in Palestine, however, that children's literature in Hebrew began to flourish under the impact of the drive and genius of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, who as part of his revival of the Hebrew language, collaborated with David Yellin in 1887 on "Mikre'ah Leyaldei Bnei Yisrael" ("Reader for Jewish Children") — the first book in Hebrew to be published in Palestine.

From this beginning, children's literature continued to attract some of Palestine's finest writers and after World War I, a new school of writers emerged who devoted themselves entirely to children's literature. Unfortunately, few parents are aware of the wealth of fine books available today in Israel, according to Menachem Reggev, one of the country's leading experts on children's literature in Hebrew. He is on the faculty of the Hebrew University Graduate School for Librarians and coordinators of the Institute for Children's Literature at the David Yellin Teachers College in Jerusalem.

Parental ignorance about children's books troubles Reggev and he places the blame in part on the newspapers, which have not devoted enough space to children's literature. Some newspapers only occasionally feature a review or article on children's books, others totally ignore the subject. "In contrast," Mr. Reggev says, the "New York Times" adds a children's book supplement to its weekly book review supplement twice a year. This helps parents and teachers discover what is new and good in children's literature. There are no such supplements published here.

Reggev also points out that too few teachers are adequately prepared to integrate children's literature into the curriculum. "It is not merely a matter of reading a story to a class. There are important criteria that a teacher must know to judge the value of the literature available and how to interpret this literature to children. Unfortunately, few seminars teach future teachers how to deal with this area of instruction."

Mr. Reggev feels that the role of the library also requires change. "Too few children from poor homes use or even know how to use the libraries. The Education and Culture Ministry is trying to improve the situation by organizing library circles throughout the country which attempt to teach parents from such homes the importance of having



By LYNN SHARON
Special to the Jerusalem Post

books in the home and also how to use libraries, but this is only one aspect of the problem."

Mr. Reggev says few elementary schools have their own libraries and even worse, there are elementary school principals who feel that hiring a librarian is a waste of money. He also suggests that municipal libraries expand their services, include film and slide programmes, have regular story hours and even invite authors of children's books to discuss their books with their readers. "The library should become the focal point of community activity," he says.

Rachel Cohen, director of the Jerusalem Municipal Library, agrees with Mr. Reggev about the role of the library and its responsibility to the community. She insists this is precisely what is being done in Jerusalem. "It has been an uphill struggle trying to inculcate a library consciousness among Jerusalemites. In 1961, when we started the Municipal Library, most people were not library conscious at all. Our library started out with a few bookmobiles, and it was in 1963 that we had our first building. In 1972, the new six-story building at Beit Ha'am was opened and we now have 20 branches including four branches in East Jerusalem."

As for the children's section, we have on-going programmes specifically geared to children, including art exhibits, slide programmes to teach the children how to use the library, story hours and, yes, even authors who visit and discuss their books with the children. We also have special musical programmes and a stamp club."

Does the deposit required on books discourage poorer children and adults from using the library? Mrs.

Cohen emphatically says no. "We give special consideration to large families and in special cases the fee is even waived."

Although the achievements of the Jerusalem Library under Mrs. Cohen's directorship have been considerable, Curtis Armon, director of the Hebrew Union College Library in Jerusalem, feels that the library is becoming fossilized. "Beit Ha'am (Library) does have a beautiful children's section, but by and large, the librarian in charge is not a children's librarian and frequently knows nothing specific about children's literature. Another problem is the often inconvenient hours, which may not affect middle-class children whose parents can come by car and pick them up, but children from the poorer classes aren't so fortunate. The deposit fee hardly encourages poorer families to come to the library. I realize that books are sometimes lost and not returned, but that is why we pay municipal taxes."

Mr. Armon is critical of a so-called modern library which confines children to a children's section. "If a child by chance or choice enters the adult section of the library, librarians will come sweeping down on him and throw out the intruder." This attitude makes libraries into places where children come to do homework rather than places where they can come to browse and take out a book for pleasure. He notes that there are libraries in some of Israel's smaller communities, such as Carmiel, which have excellent children's programmes and facilities. The Ashdod Public Library has a youth library club for youngsters from fifth through seventh grade that permits them to meet and discuss the types of books that should be purchased for certain age groups.

Mr. Armon reserves most of his criticism for school libraries. "Most elementary and junior high schools do not have a library at all. Some

may have what is called a reading room or a reference room, or perhaps a few shelves tucked in a corner of a room under lock and key with shelves earmarked for specific grades. Heaven forbid, that a child should ask for a book not assigned to his grade... you can see the results of this approach to libraries when the student reaches the university and doesn't know what to do in a library or how to use a card catalogue, or even what it is."

Others in the field share Mr. Armon's view about the deficiencies of the library system and add that in the Jerusalem Municipal Library, better quality paper and improved layout. In the past most children's books had black-and-white illustrations, because of the high cost of colour plates. "To this day poorer quality books still occasionally mismatch the illustration with the text."

Another improvement in the field has been greater recognition for authors of children's books. Ramat Gan awarded the Yitzhak Lamdan Prize for children's literature. The children's magazine "Davar L'yaleidim" offers the Yaviv Prize and the Oramin Seminar for Kibbutz Teachers awards the Esther Rabinowitz Prize. In addition, the Israel Interfaith Committee awards a prize for the best story furthering good relations between the communities in Israel.

Mr. Reggev believes that it is foolish to think that one can force-feed values and imbue children with a strong Jewish or Israeli patriotism if the books used to teach these beliefs are poorly written. Sometimes a good teacher can salvage a poorly written book but on the whole, the heavy-handed approach is counterproductive.

"Despite all the studies that have been made in this area, there is still no clear-cut criteria for judging what influences a child in a particular story or book. But what is obvious is that a dull story will not teach."

was evident in almost all books. Heroes and heroines lived on the land and children were encouraged to dream of growing up to become farmers and builders. The objective was obvious: to rescue the "urbanized Jew" and draw him back to the land. Today there is a trend away from over-idealization of the land, and cities appear to be more hospitable in more recent children's literature; in the past, cities were painted as dismal, unhappy places for children to live in, today the city is shown as a place of discovery and adventure.

"Whenever I hear of a good book which has an urban setting," Mr. Reggev says, "I recommend it to parents and teachers. City children are also part of our society, and books must treat this reality honestly if they are to mean anything to children."

Mr. Reggev says that although there are more than 50 publishers turning out children's books in Israel, few of them are specialists in handling children's literature. "When we consider that there are so few editors who specialize in this field on the staffs of these publishing houses, it is indeed a wonder that so many fine books get published."

On the other hand, he says, there has been a marked improvement over the years in the aesthetic quality of children's books: better illustrations, more colour plates, better quality paper and improved layout. In the past most children's books had black-and-white illustrations, because of the high cost of colour plates. "To this day poorer quality books still occasionally mismatch the illustration with the text."

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THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS / Joanna Yehiel

How some hospitals treat the patients

NO APOLOGIES for dealing with a more serious subject this week. Some time ago, *The Jerusalem Post* got a letter from a patient who had had a particularly bad and even humiliating time of it at the Zehalon Government Hospital in Jaffa. Complaints against government hospitals, and this hospital in particular, are nothing new. But at the end of his full and fair reply, the hospital's head of the obstetrics and gynaecology department, Prof. V. Insler, makes an appeal to the Ministry of Health, to "remind them once more about the most urgent needs of our department." Perhaps the Health Ministry will take notice. I'm printing here parts from the original letter, from Mrs. Helen Gurkevich, of Ramat Gan, and from Prof. Insler's reply.

Dear Sir,
I recently entered Zehalon hospital for a cesarean, for an 8.00 a.m. appointment, for which I arrived one hour early. After three hours of waiting in the unheated waiting room, I was ushered into an operating room where there were three doctors, two of whom were smoking, all of whom were joking, and they were about as interested in my physical and emotional stress as I was in last week's news. The floor, which still bore the bloodstains of the previous patient, and the unemptied trash cans, were sufficient to nauseate me. However, the unchanged sheet on the operating table and open window towards the street were more worrisome to me at that moment. Only my firm reprimand to the attending physician who was looking to anesthetize me with a cigarette dangling between his lips brought a halt to the jovial atmosphere. The fact that I was prepped in the presence of all and was talked down to by both doctors and nurses as though I was spoiling their day was enough to make me pack my bags except for my own desire to be a part of this country regardless.

Yours,
HELEN GURKEVICH
Prof. Insler (head of the gynaecological department) answers each of Mrs. Gurkevich's complaints in detail.
"She had to wait for three hours before the operation."
"We have to perform several gynaecological operations every day, but have at our disposal only one operating table. Taking into consideration emergency cases which have to be treated immediately, it would be completely useless to try and prepare an appointment list with exact admission hours. According to her own statement, Mrs. Gurkevich appeared one hour before her appointment; she had to wait for one hour for medical reasons (a clot observation test was taken). Her total unnecessary waiting time was one hour."

"The waiting room was unheated."
"The waiting room is poorly heated, but in fact there is no waiting room at all. We are compelled to keep patients for an examination, opera-

tion or discharge papers in a lobby situated in the middle of the department. Because of overcrowding and constant traffic, this lobby resembles Grand Central Station rather than a hospital waiting room."

"Two of the three doctors attending were smoking."
"In order not to keep patients waiting and be able to cope with the tremendous work load, our doctors are taking neither a coffee nor a lunch break during working hours. It would thus be unfair and futile to try and forbid them smoking at work."
"The floor of the operating room was bloodstained and the unemptied trash cans contained bloodied tissues. The sheet on the operating table was unchanged."
"It certainly is regrettable that the room was not cleaned before Mrs. Gurkevich was ushered into it. Since the work load by far exceeds our facilities, such unpleasant incidents may and do sometimes occur. The only room available serves as both reception room and operating theatre."

"A window was opened towards the street."
"The operating room has only one window which has to be kept open for ventilation. It is true that the window is facing the street, but a high wall and a row of tall trees completely prevent visibility from outside the room."

The professor concludes: "Most of Mrs. Gurkevich's factual complaints are true. In the present conditions, very little can be done to avoid such unpleasant incidents. Our department receives some 2,500 admissions each year and carries out some 2,000 surgical operations a year. We have at our disposal 14 beds and one room for gynaecological operations; this means an average bed occupancy of 124.4 per cent and about five minor surgical procedures every day, including Saturdays and holidays. In practical terms, many beds are occupied twice in the same day and surgical procedures have to be carried out as efficiently as possible with minimum loss of time. The only alternative to this would be to refuse admission of many emergency cases and prolong the waiting time for others to months and months."

On the background of the extremely difficult physical conditions, one can understand, though not accept, the somewhat hostile attitude of some of the patients towards the medical and nursing staff. We try to diminish this hostility as best we can by being patient, good-natured and efficient towards our patients. In some cases we succeed, in others we do not.

In the case of Mrs. Gurkevich we obviously failed. All her complaints about the staff are ill-defined and non-specific. I also think they are not true. I personally talked to her while she was waiting for her operation and I noticed no improper behaviour towards her. I consider these specific remarks unjustified and unfair to hardworking nurses and doctors trying to do their best in very difficult conditions.

Yours sincerely,
PROF. V. INSLER

Exploring 'Secret Places'

A FASCINATING experiment in movement theatre is on view currently at the Jerusalem Khan. As all dancers do, the performers use their bodies as devices for communication; but in this case, they also serve as percussion instruments, according to novel costumes that determine both sound and movement.

Shifra Milestein in a cape trimmed with table utensils imperiously pierces a board with a unicorn-like knife fixed to her head. Shlomo Tarashkin clings as a robot in a stretch jersey stuffed with metal cans. Netta Flotakis strikes percussive staccato comments against the wooden bowls of all sizes on legs, breasts, backside and head. Other

sounds and movements are presented by David Ze'evi, Avi Puhai, Eli Denker and Gabi Eldor.

The action of the piece, arrived at by improvisations under the direction of Ruth Ayal, consists of a series of duets between various of the characters who meet, sniff each other out and imitate or conflict with one another in abortive attempts at mating or dominance. Lacking finally is an overall concept and development after one becomes accustomed to each movement personality and the novelty wears off. During most of the fairly short programme, however, one appreciates the originality of the approach and follows with interest the intrigue of witty, low-keyed, evocative gesture.

Belsen 30 years later

By GREVILLE JANNER
Special to the Jerusalem Post

THE FIRST TIME I saw Belsen was in 1946, as a member of the British Jewish Relief Unit which, together with the American Joint Distribution Committee, helped to speed the refugees on their way to Eretz Israel.

The 60 walls in the children's home, dressed in tunics and trousers sewn from American army blankets, adopted me. For nearly two years, my weekends and holidays were spent working with them; teaching English and P.T. in the school; learning Yiddish from the children and Hebrew from one of their teachers; and absorbing the tragedy of our people in a way that had a profound and permanent effect on my life.

I left Belsen finally in 1948. By then, the first batch of children had left for Israel on so-called "Kinder Aliyah." They had been replaced by youngsters from the ship "Exodus." Recently, I returned to Germany to study, their highly advanced system of worker involvement in industrial and commercial decision-making. I took my daughter, who is only about 18 months younger than I was when I first visited Belsen.

Camp 1 — the original concentration camp razed to prevent the spread of typhus — is surrounded by a vast wall with iron gates. Alongside a pictorial and photographic museum records the barbarism which so unbelievably sullied this spot. Inside and hidden by the vast circle of pine trees, Camp 2 has been left as a desert. The rubble and the fragments of old clothing and camp impediments which survived have all gone. Each mass

grave has a stone surround with a simple inscription. The Jewish obelisk and the huge, wooden, French past of modern Israel. Younger pupils are also coming to grips with contemporary problems through books."

Mr. Reggev notes a change in the direction and emphasis in children's literature. In the past, most books extolled the virtues of an agrarian society, and the spirit of pioneering

The greenery between the cinema and the children's home is now a cricket pitch. "RST" — the numbers still on the wall where the German concentration camp guards had originally placed them — now provides accommodation for officers of the Royal Dragon Guards.

The Jewish Relief Unit Mess is still opposite the Supply Depot with its special sidings, but now houses British military families. I stayed instead in the former Control Commission (COG) Headquarters which is now the station officers' mess in a room in which I had once listened to the late Josef Rosenhaft (Chairman of the Committee for Liberated Jews) arguing with the British Camp commander for better facilities for the DP's. The present station commander, Colonel David Lloyd, was my school class-mate until 1945.

To return after a quarter of a century to the place which molded your life is to court emotional turmoil. I walked through the streets of Camp 2 with a curious mixture of sadness and comforted "deja vu." When the children's home had emptied its laughing occupants onto the train for Israel, its walls were covered with their paintings and posters. Today, there are pictures of "The Second (the Queen's) Dragon Guards Under the Command of Lt-Gen. William Campbell in Pursuit of the Mutineers on March 21st, 1858." Today, the children of Belsen are the adults of Israel — except for Boaz, Yossele and Aharon, all of whom died for their new country. I missed them.

Jerusalem Municipality
City Museum
Mifgash Jerusalem

Photography Competition and Exhibition

Subject: Jerusalem buildings and Jerusalem characters — harmony and contrast

- Regulations:
1. Participation in the competition is open to all residents of Israel.
 2. Photographs must be black and white matt, the size being not less than 40x50 cm.
 3. Participants may submit up to 2 photographs.
 4. A photograph that previously won a prize cannot be entered.
 5. Photographs will be considered by a panel of judges.
 6. The Jerusalem City Museum reserves the right to use the photographs exhibited in the exhibition.
 7. The photographs, together with a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the photographer, should be sent to the Jerusalem City Museum, P.O.B. 14005, Jerusalem, by Sunday, August 8, 1976.
 8. The subject of the photographs (ONLY) should be written on the back of the photograph.
 9. Prizes:
First Prize IL1,500
Second Prize IL1,000
Third Prize IL 750
 10. The opening of the exhibition and the distribution of prizes will be on Thursday, August 19, 1976, at 4 p.m. at the Jerusalem City Museum, The Citadel (David's Tower).

The American Jewish Committee
Israel Office

Municipality of Jerusalem
Culture Department

AACI — Jerusalem Region
cordially invite you to the
American Bicentennial Celebration

Thursday, July 8, 1976
8.00 p.m.
Schaver Auditorium,
Beit Agon
37 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem

1. AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE JEW — panel with Dr. Elazar Goodman, Dean Emeritus, Gratz College; Rabbi Hershel Schechter, former Chairman, American Presidents' Conference; and Prof. Abraham Karp, University of Rochester. Dr. Gershon Winer — moderator.
 2. MIKE BURSTYN, celebrated folksinger; Yiddish songs reflecting the American experience.
 3. Greetings — Mr. Andrew Schlesinger, First Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America — Mr. Bertram H. Gold, Executive Vice-President, The American Jewish Committee
- Programme entirely in Yiddish
Admission Free

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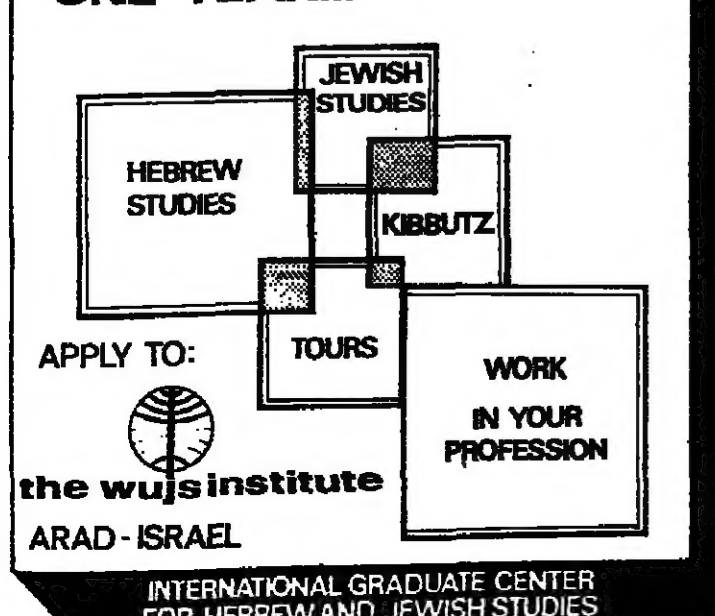
invites you to enjoy its traditional good food and service. Accommodation, breakfast, lunch or dinner for IL160 per person, including service and taxes, plus 8% VAT.



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chief conductor and musical adviser: Lukas Foss
Israel Broadcasting Authority
Jerusalem Theatre

Young Soloists Concert

Conductor: Dudu Shalun
Soloists: Liba Schnur, violin;
Menachem Reisman, violin;
Boaz Hilman, piano;
Yossi Bin-Nim, piano
(winner of the IBA young soloists' competition)

Programme: Bach — Concerto for 2 Violins in D Minor
Brahms — Piano Concerto in D Minor, No. 1
Bartok — Piano Concerto No. 3
Stravinsky — "Fire Bird" (ballet suite)

Tickets are available at Cahana and Ben-Naim ticket agencies, at the Student Union office, and at the Jerusalem Theatre box office (open daily 4-8 p.m.).



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Hon. President: Arthur Fiedler
Musical Director: Samuel Lewis

The Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel
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in the presence of the Mayor of Netanya, Dr. Avraham Bar-Memachem
TONIGHT, TUESDAY, July 6, at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor: Samuel Lewis

Programme includes marches by Sousa, music from the Broadway shows Oklahoma, Porgy and Bess, My Fair Lady, Hello Dolly, Sound of Music, Fiddler on the Roof, etc.

tour ve'aleh

World Zionist Organization, Department of Immigration and Absorption

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Wednesday, July 7, 1976, 9 p.m.

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with
Mei Keller, saxophone
Dani Gottfried, piano
Victor Pambro, contrabass
Nissim Yemini, drums



40 Years of The World Jewish Congress

— In the service of the Jewish People



Essential as it was

Nahum Goldmann
President, WJC

Forty years after the World Jewish Congress was established, it is worth reconsidering the basic ideas and motivations which led to its creation. Chief among them — for the first time in Jewish history — was the intention to set up a body to unite, as far as possible, all Jewish groups and communities, independent of their religious, political and cultural differences to enable them to act together in problems common to the totality of the Jewish people.

Such a body could not exist in the Diaspora as long as Jews could not unite, for external reasons, and were in no position (in the countries in which they lived), to determine their own destiny, except for their adherence to their faith and their determination to remain Jewish, despite persecutions and discrimination. Only after the Jews became equal citizens was there a possibility for them to create a policy of their own and begin to influence their destiny.

It would be exaggerated to say that the World Jewish Congress has achieved 100% of its goal, but it is much closer to its aim than ever before. For obvious reasons the WJC cannot represent Soviet Jewry, which is not allowed to cooperate with world Jewry, but it has Yugoslavia and Romania as full members and is in a position to maintain permanent contact with the other Eastern European Jewish communities. As for the Jews in the free countries, Congress represents their vast majority.

This success has led to the World Jewish Congress being recognized by most governments, either formally or de facto, as the address for the Jewish people.

Not less important than this external significance of the Congress is its importance to the internal Jewish situation. Jewish solidarity is the basic condition for Jewish survival. History proves that those Jewish communities which isolated themselves from the totality of Jewish life disappeared sooner or later.

However, one has to note that the unity in action advocated by the WJC — the full cooperation of all Jewish groups dealing with important Jewish problems — has not yet been implemented. It is quite natural that Jewish communities as far as their own problems are concerned, deal with them on their own; this is even desirable and necessary, except in cases when a community is not free to act and must or wants to appeal for the support of world Jewry. On the other hand a tendency has developed in the last years, to create special institutions to deal with specific problems, such as the fate of the Jews in the Soviet Union and in Arab countries. From a long term point of view, this is harmful to the ideal of a united general Jewish policy.

A further aspect of the World Jewish Congress is as important today as it was forty years ago. The creation of the WJC was timed primarily by the appearance of the Nazi danger on the horizon of Jewish life.

Today, forty years after the creation of the Congress, a similar crisis is developing, not as threatening as the Nazi menace, but more complex in its elements and implications. There are two major reasons for this emerging crisis: the existence of the State of Israel and its central importance for the Jewish people on the one hand; the relationship of world Jewry with the nations of the world on the other.

I do not have to stress here how decisive the creation of the State was and is for Jewish future and survival. But the naive belief that emergence of the State will solve all Jewish problems was as dangerous an illusion as the hope that the Nazi disaster may be averted. It is a Jewish characteristic to try not to face difficult situations; this is the counterpart of our excessive optimism which, on the other hand, to a large degree assured Jewish survival. It was naive to believe that the creation of the Jewish State amid hundreds of millions of Arabs — particularly in this tense period of the 20th century — would be possible without a conflict. The power of the Arab world, hostile to Israel, is growing from year to year and most other governments are either indifferent or support the Arabs — with the fortunate exception of the United States, as long as its support to Israel will last. I do not believe — like some — that the existence of Israel is in imminent danger. But if in the long run the Arab world will not be ready to accept Israel as an equal and sovereign state, and no peace ensues, the future may be gloomy indeed.

These circumstantial difficulties are augmented by two other facts. One is the decreasing power of the democratic world — the Jews' main supporter, friend and protector during the 19th and part of the 20th century — as compared with the strength of two new blocs, the Communist on the one hand, the Third World on the other. The situation in the United Nations, whether one considers it very effective or not, is a clear illustration of this reversal. The second reason is that while, after the Nazi era, the peoples of the world treated Jews generously, with a bad conscience for not having done so to save the Jews from the Holocaust, this feeling is fading and the relation of the non-Jewish world to the Jews is becoming normal, determined chiefly by each country's own egoistic interest. One must hope that the Jewish people will not again commit the

sin of failing to face reality, of under-rating the tremendous difficulties it will have to overcome. More than ever, united action is necessary. It is clear that, in the defense of Israel, the citizens of the State will have to take the lead. However, as whatever happens to Israel, good or bad, affects the Jewish community all over the world, it will in the long run be necessary for Israel to consult these communities.

A similar cooperation will be necessary in dealing with the number one problem of Diaspora life: the position of the nearly three million Jews in the Soviet Union. Israel and world Jewry will have to consult on how best to achieve the right of the Soviet Jews to emigrate and simultaneously to uphold, for those who want to remain in the USSR, the possibility to maintain their Jewish identity, their connection with world Jewry and Israel, and their lives as a distinct Jewish minority.

This is a new task for the World Jewish Congress — one which naturally could not exist in the days of its creation.

Achievements and tasks

Gerhart M. Riegner
Secretary-General WJC

The WJC started as a small group fighting against the rise of Nazism and warning of its dangers. We have become, in the these 40 years, the most representative of Jewish organizations that exist today. We are not yet the universal body that we want to become, but we have made colossal progress since our beginnings. We are still missing some important bodies in the United States of America. We are still missing amongst us very important communities of Eastern Europe — notably the great Jewish community of the Soviet Union — which are prevented by political conditions from joining us. But the decision of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the formal entry of this important organization into the Congress represent yet another great accomplishment in Jewish unity.

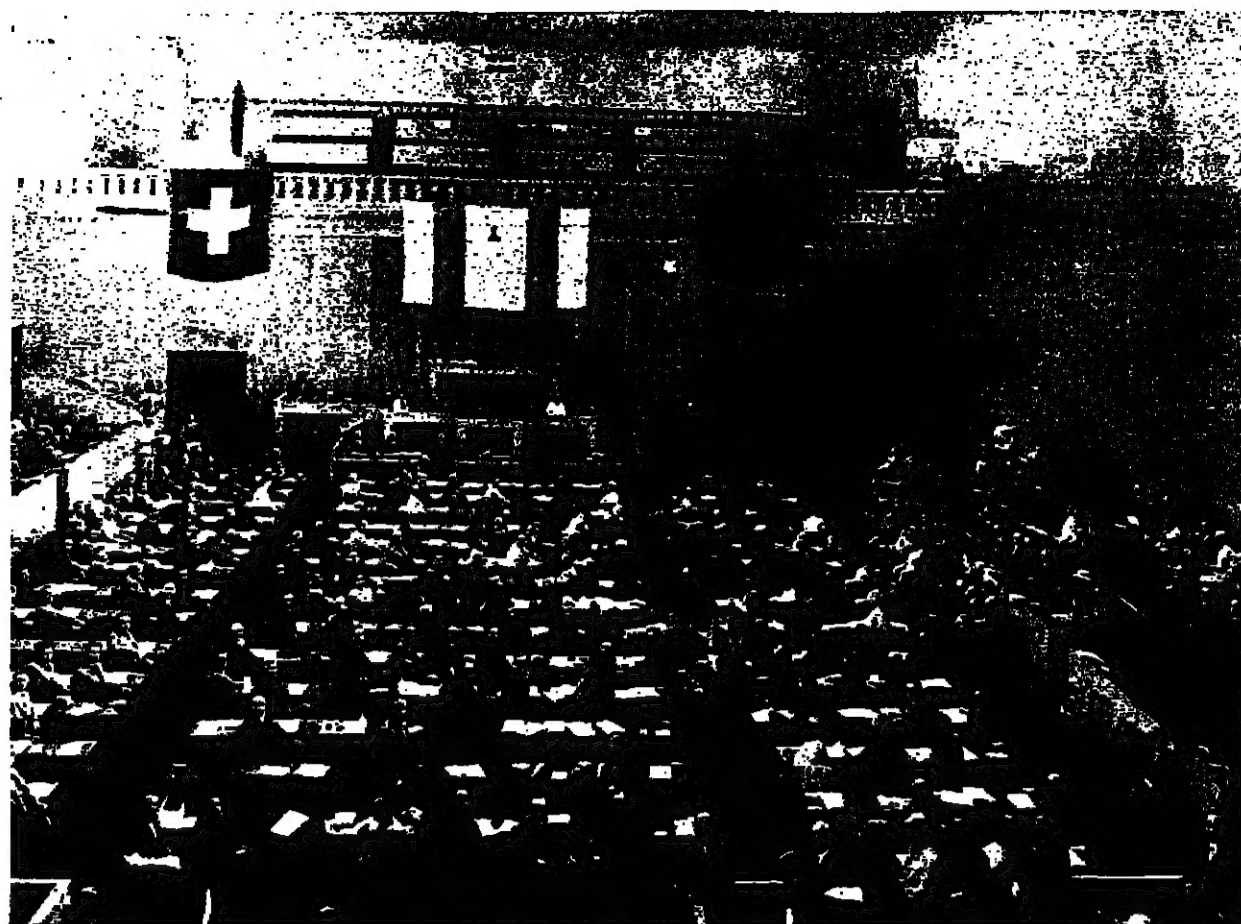
The Congress is a large enough forum for all Jewish trends and opinions to meet and to discuss in common, and in complete freedom, all the basic problems with which the Jewish world is confronted, however divided opinions may be on some issues.

We have certainly attained great respect for the Congress in the non-Jewish world, where the WJC is recognized as the most representative Jewish organization. Regular contacts have been maintained or developed with many governments and influential political personalities and groups. The representations of the Congress have always been received with respect and understanding.

The Congress was the organization that warned the world at large, and the Jewish world in particular, of the danger represented by the Nazi movement. The Congress was the first to communicate to the world the plan of total extermination of the Jews. It played a decisive part in breaking the financial blockade during the war, and in the United Nations it has been able to take to save whatever could be saved.

The World Jewish Congress has made a lasting contribution in the field of human rights, inside and outside the United Nations, in the elaboration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; at least five articles bear the mark of WJC efforts. We have contributed to the elaboration of the covenants on human rights; the two conventions on the elimination of discrimination in the fields of occupation and education, are the results of initiatives from the World Jewish Congress. The Congress has played a leading role in the German Reparations Agreement and, indeed, in elaborating its whole underlying concept.

We are proud of our record in the field of the protection of Jewish rights in North Africa. I believe that it was only thanks to the foresight and vision of the World Jewish Congress that the North African Jewish communities, par-



A general view of the first World Jewish Congress Assembly held in 1936 in Geneva.

ticularly Tunisia and Morocco, have gone through the period of their first years of independence without any clash and without any serious incidents. If today a great part of the Jewish communities of Tunisia and Morocco, probably more than 400,000, are living in Israel or in France or Canada or some other country, it is thanks to the negotiations that WJC leaders conducted before the independence of these countries.

We have a similar record of positive action with regard to the rescue of Jews in other Arab countries, especially here in the Middle East. We have succeeded in saving these communities — with the sole exception of Syria, whose government nobody so far has been able to move.

The WJC was the first organization publicly to raise the Russian Jewish problem. It was the Congress that was the first to call together the first international conference on the problem of Soviet Jewry, in 1930.

The Congress was the pioneer, throughout the years, and especially in the late 1950s, in the question of Christian-Jewish relations. We have looked for an ongoing consultative process with the major forces and institutions of the Christian churches, instead of casual and occasional contacts.

We have tried to establish in this respect a united Jewish front in order to do away with the splintered approach of the Jewish organizations in this type of work. I am glad to say that in all three of these endeavors we have succeeded.

Facing the deterioration of international life

Natan Lerner

Executive Director, Israeli branch WJC

The World Jewish Congress was the first Jewish non-governmental organization to be granted consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It enjoys similar status with other international bodies, such as UNESCO and the Council of Europe, and maintains a special cooperation with regional institutions like the Organization of American States.

After the collapse of the League of Nations and since the reorganization of international life after World War II, the WJC made a generally admitted contribution to the protection of human rights — Jewish and non Jewish. It played a recognized role in drafting new international law rules and instruments, in fields such as rights of minorities, prevention of racial and religious discrimination, prosecution of crimes against humanity and genocide, and defense of the interests of the stateless and

the refugees. Representatives of the WJC were active in the preparatory work that finally led to the adoption of the two UN Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic and Social Rights and of the UN Convention Against Racial Discrimination, as well as of the specialized conventions against discrimination in education and employment. The Congress used its status in international bodies to defend the rights of persecuted or discriminated against Jewish communities. The situation of the Jews in the USSR and in Arab countries was frequently raised by its spokesmen in these bodies.

In recent years, international organizations have alarmingly deteriorated, as a result of politicization and distortion of their natural purposes. Israel and the Jews are the main victims of that vicious process, which endangers peace and does harm to the best interests of the world community. The shameful resolutions equating Zionism and racism, the threats against Israel's membership of international bodies, the arbitrary perversion of the role of the specialized agencies — supposed to serve humanitarian constructive aims but now used to condemn Israel automatically by the blind vote of a preestablished majority of Arab, Communist and some Third World countries — all these constitute a very grave development which imposes new duties on organizations which, like the WJC, enjoy prestige and authority in the international community.

One such example is the situation that developed recently in the World Health Organization, where the findings of independent experts on the health situation in Judea, Samaria and Gaza were rejected by the majority vote only because they were favorable to Israel. The WJC urged the na-

Purposes of the WJC

The World Jewish Congress is organized to foster the unity of the Jewish people, to strive for the fulfillment of its aspirations, and to ensure the continuity and development of its religious, spiritual, cultural, and social heritage, and to that end it seeks:

- (1) to intensify the bonds of world Jewry with Israel as the central creative force in Jewish life and to strengthen the ties of solidarity among Jewish communities everywhere;
- (2) to secure the rights, status, and interests of Jews and Jewish communities and to defend them wherever they are denied, violated, or imperiled;
- (3) to encourage and assist the creative development of Jewish social, religious, and cultural life throughout the world;
- (4) to coordinate the efforts of Jewish communities and organizations with respect to the political, economic, social, religious, and cultural problems of the Jewish people;
- (5) to represent and act on behalf of its participating communities and organizations before governmental, intergovernmental, and international authorities with respect to matters which concern the Jewish people as a whole.

The World Jewish Congress strives to cooperate with all peoples on the basis of universal ideals of peace, freedom, and justice.

Enhancing the image of the Jewish People

Itzhak Korn

Chairman, Israeli Branch WJC

Forty years after the founding of the World Jewish Congress, one can still recall the circumstances and the conditions which led to the creation of a world-wide Jewish organization to protect the rights of persecuted Jewry — to preserve its unity and to deal with its pressing problems.

But instead of dwelling on the achievements of the past we should today be concentrating on the question: what of the WJC in the future? Under what conditions does the Jewish People live in the '70s? What will be its links with the centre of the Nation in the State of Israel? For the WJC is not the sole factor in the diaspora as was the case in 1936 on the eve of the Holocaust.

Now, in 1976, there are two decisive components — the State of Israel and the World Zionist Organization — neither of which is prepared to relinquish its place in matters affecting the problem of Galut Jewry. A triangle has thus been formed — which has confronted the Executive of the WJC with the need for re-orientation. To its credit the Congress did not hesitate in seeking a solution to the question of cooperation between these three elements.

The 6th Conference of the WJC in Jerusalem in February 1975 decided to put this cooperation into effect, and representatives of the WZO were elected to the WJC central institutions.

There are those who argue that in the conditions prevalent in the Diaspora there is no justification for two independent frameworks: the WZO and the WJC should be combined. This may be logical but is not likely.

On the other hand the WZO and the WJC should clearly define

New faces for old problems

Philip M. Klutznick

Chairman, Governing Board WJC

— We have waited too long to solve the riddle of relationship between Israel and the Diaspora. It cannot continue to be meaningful in these crucial hours if it is assumed that it rests on two premises: in economic affairs, the Diaspora the giver and the lender, Israel the taker and the borrower; and, Israel the decision-maker, the Diaspora the followers in international political affairs.

In the wake of the events of 1968 in Geneva, the World Jewish Congress expanded its constituency mainly through the affiliation of religious organizations. It also expanded its program. But, underlying the whole motivation of the World Jewish Congress is its continuing effort to unite the Jewish communities and organizations of the world to the maximum degree possible.

The test as to whether or not there is a need today for a unique institution such as the World Jew-

ish Congress rests on three positions:

1. Are the problems facing the world of Jews which require the continued concern of the voluntary sector of Jewish people on a world-wide level?
2. Are there existing potential differences between various segments of the Jewish world which need to be considered and harmonized in some regular deliberate fashion?
3. Does there exist a better or more representative voluntary forum for these purposes?

Let me briefly dispose of 3 above by repeating on my personal behalf what Dr. Goldmann has offered twice. If there is a better forum or one can be created, then I too would urge the World Jewish Congress to yield to it.

Forty years ago a World Jewish Congress was born to create a platform for the Jewish communities of the world to mobilize their collective strength without regard to direct affiliation with the Zionist movement; to achieve dignity and justice for Jews the world over, and to help secure the promised fruit of the Balfour Declaration. Today I believe the World Jewish Congress, or its equivalent, must provide a means for an interlocked Jewry of the world to help preserve and enhance the Jewish State and no less the state of the Jew of the Diaspora.

I conclude that the World Jewish Congress, if it will adjust its program and its behavior to the ongoing critical challenges and if it can involve the few major voluntary institutions that are on the outside, has a much greater role to play now and tomorrow than it played in the past.

The World Jewish Congress was born when a few stalwart souls had the vision to foresee the need for an international, non-governmental forum that could foster Jewish unity and protect Jewish rights and interests and join with the Zionist movement behind the Zionist dream when it seemed improbable of realization and when the Jewish world itself was split over its realization. Now, forty years later, after twenty-eight years of a Jewish State, new questions have arisen which endanger the historical realization of our dream.

A few thoughts in this category suggest themselves. Undoubtedly, there are others.

1. The growing isolation of Israel is not an exclusively Israeli problem. The isolation of Israel in the universe can mean the devastation of hopes for the acceptance of Jews in many communities in which they live and have prospered.

2. As a part of the world, we must fight for its preservation in this nuclear era. The problems of the organizations of international cooperation, like the United Nations, its specialized agencies and regional institutions has taken on a new coloration as well as a different kind of urgency.

3. We desperately need a positive program to regain and in many instances to develop Jewish identity in large parts of the world. We globally speak of the Third World. The World Jewish Congress is intensifying its work in this area. But, an able student of world affairs recently categorized the world into four divisions:

— First, the industrialized democracies. He counted 22.

— Second, the Communist countries totalling 15.

— Third, the developing nations totalling 70.

— Fourth, the economically troubled states totalling 36.

So, this is four worlds and within each a variety of cultures, economies, education and attitudes toward Jewish issues. Our neglect of any of them could be fatal to our hopes.

4. The growth of Arab and Islamic influence stemming from the location of oil reserves and attempts to use this influence to do damage to Jews everywhere as well as Israel. The Arab boycott is a live and vital force energized by oil billions. It cannot go unchallenged, or be challenged by uncoordinated and sporadic programs.

5. The problem of the Jew remaining in Arab lands and the evolving and changing character of the Jew in the Soviet Union. All our programs, including those during the period of outstanding success, seem to call for review in the light of changing circumstances.

6. Aliyah and Yerida — an old challenge and now a new one.

7. Assimilation and Jewish education are both in a surprisingly different framework. More resolutions are not needed. Greater knowledge of the objective facts of the situation is urgently needed if programs and action are to be effective.

8. Judaism as the religion of our people has acquired increased vigor, has much new emphasis and makes new demands.

9. The involvement of youth and the succession to national and international voluntary organizational leadership are a pressing problem.

These examples are not calculated to suggest that nothing is being done in the fields involved. Quite to the contrary, in some maybe too much is happening and in others not enough. They merely indicate some new problems and in some cases, the new faces of old problems.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

Institute of Jewish Affairs

The Institute of Jewish Affairs, founded in New York in 1961 and now in London under the direction of Dr. S. J. Roth, is the research arm of the WJC. Among the books published for or by the IJA:

The Jews in Soviet Russia since 1917, by Lionel Kochan.

International Bibliography of Jewish Affairs, 1966-67, by E.E. Epstein.

Studies in Jewish Demography 1969-1971, edited by U.O. Schmelz, P. Gluckson and S.J. Gould.

The Shadow of the Swastika — The Rise of Fascism and Anti-Semitism in the Danube Basin, 1936-1939, by Bela Vago.

The UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, by Natan Lerner.

Latin America and the Future of its Jewish Communities. Proceedings of Experts Conference, New York, 1972.

Institute Synopses.
Also: Patterns of Prejudice, bi-monthly; Christian Attitudes on Jews and Judaism, bi-monthly; Soviet Jewish Affairs, twice yearly; Background papers and Research reports on current Jewish affairs.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS PERIODICALS

- GENESEE**, Quarterly Review of Jewish Problems (Hebrew)
- SEHINOT**, Studies on Jews in the USSR and Eastern Europe. (Published jointly with the Center for Research on Eastern European Jewry of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Hebrew).
- HAFTUTZOT**, a monthly review of Diaspora life. (Hebrew)
- ISRAEL REPORT** a bi-weekly survey on Israel public affairs and Israel-Diaspora relations (English).
- THE JEWISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY** (London)
- JEWISH CULTURAL NEWS** (In English and Russian, Jerusalem)
- ALON, NIDA LANOBE AL YAHADUT HAFTUTZOT** (In Hebrew, jointly with the Israeli Ministry of Education)
- COLLOQUES D'INTELLECTUELS JUIFS DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE** (Paris, in French)
- FOLK, VOLT UN WEDINE** (monthly, Tel Aviv, in Yiddish).
- BIBLIOTECA POPOLARE JUDIA** (Buenos Aires, in Spanish, brochures on Jewish personalities and events in Jewish life).

NEW FILMS

Next Stop Greenwich Village (Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv) is a comedy-drama about what happens to a 22-year-old when he leaves his home in Brownsville in Brooklyn in 1933 to become an actor in New York's Greenwich Village.

Written and directed by Paul Mazursky whose "Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice," "Blume in Love" and "HARRY and TONY" have all been successfully shown here, the film is partly autobiographical. Mazursky also left his Brooklyn home in the early '50's to pursue a stage career, and the picture very much has the feel of lived experience, remembered somewhat wryly. It is a delightful film, warm-hearted, mostly very amusing and at times touching, with characters that have the breath of life in them.

With the exception of Shelley Winters, the names of the cast are unfamiliar to the reviewer, but they all act well. The chief role of Larry is the first important screen part for Lenny Baker, an off-Broadway actor. Larry is a roundly drawn character, and Lenny is excellent whether he is doing impersonations in the subway, squeezing juices behind a health bar counter to make a living or trying to persuade his girlfriend to marry him. A plain-faced young man, he has a certain charm and manages to suggest both the presumption of youth and its vulnerability. A lively young actress called Ellen Greene makes her first film appearance as Larry's girlfriend Sarah, a young woman who aims to live her life as she wants to.

Shelley Winters, with her usual vitality and bravura, is the by-now stereotyped figure of the over-powering Jewish mother who, let go of her son. She is the most crudely drawn of the characters, constantly bringing her son food he does not want and barging into his apartment at inconvenient moments. Are Jewish mothers really so possessive and insensitive? But Shelley Winters obviously enjoys hammering it up and in the sequences in which Mama dances with her son's friends and, in Larry's dreams, auditions for a stage part, she really is terrific.

The director of photography was



Lenny Baker and Ellen Greene in Paul Mazursky's 'Next Stop Greenwich Village.'

Arthur Ornitz, music by Bill Conti and the film was produced by Paul Mazursky and Tony Ray and released by 20th Century Fox. An enjoyable picture.

Hustle (Chen, Tel Aviv and Ocala, Ramat Gan). The film starts off with the discovery of the body of a dead girl on the beach with a police lieutenant, Phil Gaines (Burt Reynolds) being called in to investigate. At first it seems as if this is going to be the sort of tough, violent, action picture in which director Robert Aldrich ("The Dirty Dozen," "Hombre of the North Pole") specializes. But as the plot develops the emphasis is put on the character and reactions of the two main figures: Lieut. Gaines and Marty Hollinger (Ben Johnson), father of the dead girl, both hustling to keep some sort of foothold in their world.

Alices may be a tough Los Angeles cop, but he is also a man of feeling, beset by a personal problem — he is a divorced man living with a call girl (Catherine Deneuve) whom he loves and whose profession, which she won't give up, is a constant humiliation to him. He is also repel-

led by the corruption and perversity into which his calling takes him. He seeks relief in dreaming of escaping with his girl friend to Paris or Rome, listening to old popular songs and looking at old movies.

Marty has never got over the effects of the Korean war, and he escapes from his consciousness of being a failure and from the uneasy relationship with his wife by building up for himself a close relationship with his daughter which in fact never existed.

He refuses to accept the official finding of suicide, but insists that Gaines and his partner, Sgt. Belgrave (Paul Winfield) continue to probe into the matter. This leads to further violence and revelations about the girl which throw Marty off balance.

Good acting, especially by Ben Johnson, rivets our attention. There is an accomplished performance by Eddie Albert as a well-known lawyer whose corrupt practices are equally well known. The general atmosphere of perversity and double-dealing is convincingly conveyed. The combination of thriller and character study makes this into a film of more than average interest.

S. W.

Bridging the religious gap

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GESHER, an organization which gets observant and non-observant Jewish youth together, and gives them a chance to talk to each other about Judaism is opening a week-long study conference today in Safed to mark the official inauguration of Beit Gesher.

Beit Gesher (at what was formerly the Mines Hotel) on Mt. Canaan actually started operating last October. Since then more than 4,000 high-school and university students from all sections of Israeli life, and some students from the Diaspora, have participated in programmes there.

Rabbi Emanuel Forman, director of adult education for the Gesher Foundation, said Gesher (the word means "bridge") is an "apolitical, non-affiliated movement, striving to bridge the gap between antagonistic groups in Israeli life. It believes that the only basis for unity is a common identification with the Jewish heritage."

Topics at Gesher's Safed conference include "Zionism and Judaism: Old Myths and New Realities"; "Variations in the Jewish Religious Experience"; "Israel: A State of Jews or a Jewish State?" and "The Sabbath: A Castle in Time." Speakers will include Dr.

Daniel Tropper, of Jerusalem, Gesher director; Rabbi Forman; Aluf-Mishne (res.) Yeshayahu Gazit; Dr. David Hartman, Professor of Jewish Philosophy at the Hebrew University; Dr. Ben Lappin, Chairman of Bar-Ilan University Social Work Department; and Rabbi Shlomo Riskin, of New York's Lincoln Square Synagogue and Dean of the Ohr Torah yeshiva.

During the week-end, and parallel to the conference, a large group of Israeli high-school pupils, from the cities and kibbutzim, Orthodox and other, will participate in a seminar on "Ethics and Morality in Judaism." The conference will culminate with Beit Gesher's official dedication next Sunday, whose participants will include Israeli political and intellectual personages, and with a reception at Beit Gesher near Tel-Aviv.

President Katsir is Honorary Chairman of the Gesher Foundation.

Launched in 1971, Gesher operates three types of programmes. Participants are mainly high-school students, but include a growing number of university students and adults.

One programme includes 4-6-day seminars on a wide range of topics; a three-week summer Midrash of intensive courses in Judaism; and the David Schoen Institute for Creative Jewish Education, where Gesher group leaders are trained.

The second programme is operated jointly with the Ministry of Education's Institute for Zionist and Jewish Education. The Institute is Gesher's partner in, and for the first three days of each week exclusive occupant of, Beit Gesher. The programme, aimed solely at non-Orthodox youth, is similar to Gesher's own. One new feature is exemplified by the following:

This year, two high school classes, instead of doing their 10-day voluntary National Service (Sherut Leumi) at a kibbutz, came to Beit Gesher, spending part of their time working at the Rebecca Sieff Government Hospital in Safed and part studying under joint Ministry-Gesher auspices.

The third programme, now to be launched on a full scale, is the Gesher-Jewish Agency Summer Programme for Foreign Students. This summer, 600 students, most of them non-Orthodox, are scheduled to participate in this programme of study and carefully guided touring.

Helping the airport's desperate

By KATHARINE WHITEHORN

LONDON. — ANYONE who thinks of Heathrow Airport as being entirely clogged these days by waves of immigrant Asians might like to think back to the days when it was jammed instead by planeloads of pregnant foreigners intent on a British abortion.

That was back in 1972, and the authorities got so worried about it that they cast about desperately for someone to cope. A social worker? A reception committee? A cleric? — anyone, in fact, as an alternative to a tax cut for the girl who arrived with no English and a fistful of hopeful pound notes. What they finally arranged was a resilient lady from Wel-care, the Church of England's safety net, originally designed for girls at moral risk. She was installed in a small noisy room in Terminal 2 and straightaway found herself coping with just about every other incoming problem as well.

There was the 10-year-old boy who was dispatched to America by his estranged father, only to be put back on the plane when his mother didn't want him either. He had no money, no home and no idea what to do next; someone had to get in touch with the social services in the town he'd come from originally.

There was somebody's aged Russian grandmother, who managed to get herself on an aeroplane a day too soon and so found no one to meet her. It took hours to track down her grandson in his Midlands office and arrange for him to fetch her; pour-

ing endless cups of tea into her meanwhile.

There was the hippie — there are always hippies — who had been sold a cheap ticket home by some friendly fellow in a bar; he was one of many to find the ticket's not valid unless they are bona fide members of the Over Eighty Men's Sewing Circle of Harple, Arizona. Someone has to get onto the American consul, or their families back home, and get somebody to do something.

AN AIRPORT is a crossroads of the world, and Heathrow has more international passengers than any other. Through the shifting, bustling crowds stalk the wretched, the druggies, the footloose. Youngsters get stranded abroad, and the consul will grudgingly dole out their fare home (though they must give up their passports at the airport and won't get them back till they've repaid the money). Businessmen can start up in a new country and suddenly go bust or fall foul of a hostile government that gives them 48 hours to go. Women can get chucked out by their Arab husbands or Latin lovers and head blindly for home, without really working out what on earth they'll do when they get there.

All or any of them may end up sitting on a hard chair in the Traveller's Help Office, waiting for someone to sort them out: to find a

relative, ring up a friend, contact the right bit of the complex social services network. Maybe it's a question of finding a bed for the night for a bemused old lady; maybe it's holding onto someone who has come 2,000 miles to find a message saying the mother who was to meet him has died. Maybe it's simply telling someone with three words of Spanish how to ring up a family in Scotland — when they've lost the address, don't know the telephone number and cannot produce the name.

The abortion girls still come, of course, though since it's now easier for the French and German girls to shed their load on home soil there are nowhere near as many as there were. Real medical problems get picked up by the health authorities, of course, and the local council groans but copes with the homeless immigrants where it must. Quite a lot of them, though, aren't as homeless as they seem: so many belong to extended families — extended all over the country — but it may be a new day or two before a tentacle of the dear octopus can reach out and haul them in.

It might, of course, be simpler if no one moved round the world, changed countries on spec, made a desperate try for a better life, travelled hopefully and arrived in an utter mess. But it's worth remembering that queuing up to get into a country isn't something to be ashamed of; it isn't a problem, after all, that every country enjoys. (Oma)

JEWISH SCENE

AMERICAN Jews are, of course, fully caught up in the Bicentennial celebrations and apart from national Jewish observances, every community and group is organizing its own appropriate commemoration. It is also the occasion for stocktaking, as is to be found, for example, in an article in "Midstream" by Isaac Frank, philosophy professor at Howard University, on the "American Jewish Experience."

Prof. Frank feels that the American Jewry is appreciably different from the Jewish people in the Diaspora, in a mood notably different from the hopeful, almost euphoric, atmosphere of the American Jewish tercentenary in 1954. At that time there was the appearance of a religious revival, embracing the Jewish community and accentuating its Jewish identification. Today there is a mood of uncertainty and disenchantment in the country as a whole, affecting the Jewish community.

External cause of concern range from General George S. Brown's notorious comment (in October 1974) about Jews controlling banks and newspapers to the possible re-institution of quotas in institutions of higher learning — and elsewhere, manifestations of anti-Semitism among Blacks, especially the intellectuals, the implications of the oil and energy problem and the dangers facing Israel. Anxieties pertaining to the inner content and quality of Jewish life include the acute crisis in Jewish education, the deterioration of the Jewish family, the high rate of intermarriage and the low rate of fertility, the superficiality of the much-vaunted religious revival of the 1950s, an assimilationist trend, and the shallowness of Judaism and Jewish life in America.

However, Prof. Frank feels that the assessment of U.S. Jewish experience in terms of these negative data is a distortion. The U.S. represents a major revolution in Jewish experience which has made possible Jewish community action and Jewish self-perception. The American Jewish community has grown strong, achieved power and succeeded in maintaining survivalist Jewish commitments. The significant factor is the remarkable rise in status of Jews in the U.S. so that they are accepted in non-Jewish society as Jews (and not, as per European precedent, only after detaching

Being Jewish in America



Jewish immigrant workers at the turn of the century.

themselves from Jewish identity).

Parallel to this has been the Jewish community's contribution to American culture and civilisation — also unlike European precedents where there was little reciprocal intercourse between the cultures of these countries and the Jewish subculture within them. In the U.S. the Jewish community had made its most significant contributions whenever the Jewish community scrupulously and uncompromisingly adhered to its own religious and cultural values and did not succumb to the temptation to accept or conform to some of the values prevailing at the time in the surrounding non-Jewish community.

One of the most vexing problems that face the Jewish community today, according to Prof. Frank, is to get the American people to understand and accept the relationship of American Jews to Israel. American pluralism notwithstanding, there are strong trends and forces for a unitary culture in America, despite the new "ethnicity" (which) may well be

a passing phenomenon. Jews want to remain different, in part because of the new fact of the existence of Israel, and the American people does not yet really understand this. American Jews are now so much like all other Americans that they can afford to be different, but this still represents the greatest challenge today.

The American people is by tradition well-equipped to comprehend the relationship of the Jews and Israel, as emerges from the lecture "America and the Holy Land", given in the framework of the Bicentennial by Prof. Moshe Davis as the Louis A. Pincus Memorial Lecture, now published by the U.J.A. in America. Prof. Davis says that the American Holy Land theme is integral to America's spiritual history, and that in American thought and action, the Holy Land has been a pervasive force since the earliest days of American settlement. Moreover the love of Zion is not exclusive to any one group, but is shared by Americans of diverse faiths.

Treating the subject in historical perspective, he selects four elements that have made a deep Hebrew impression on America's spiritual history: its biblical heritage, the Hebrew language in various manifestations, such as it's being taught at universities, the identification with the Holy Land and sympathy and support for Jewish restoration.

The unique quality of American Jewish history, and according to Prof. Davis, its central theme, is the manner in which the Jews succeeded in achieving socio-economic integration even as they nurtured their religious-cultural identity. At the same time, U.S. Jewry continued to maintain their ties, as a collectivity, to world Jewish concerns. To exemplify the finest in this tradition devoted to the development of American Jewish cohesiveness and its simultaneous involvement with the Jewish people, Prof. Davis selects four representative persons; Mordecai M. Kaplan, Henrietta Scott, Solomon Schechter and Judah Magnes. Time has shown, he writes, that these were not individual voices but authentic Jewish voices speaking in the American idiom, who related the collective Jewish will to the imperatives of growth and change in their historical situation.

Finally, a practical Bicentennial contribution. The American Jewish Congress has inaugurated special day-long tours of "Jewish New York." Four such tours are available. The first visits the centres of Jewish immigration to New York, including the Lower East Side and the Hasidic community in Williamsburg. The second examines religious life and after visiting the Lubavitch and Satmar communities, take in the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform synagogues. The third tour, whose theme is "Continuity and Tradition" goes to a modern day school, the Yivo and Leo Baeck Research Institutes and the Jewish Braille Institute. The fourth possibility is "Jewish Art and Acquisitions," which visits the Jewish Museum and the Yeshiva University Museum but rather unimaginatively spends the afternoon sightseeing and shopping on the Lower East Side. There is also a night tour covering a Jewish restaurant, a Yiddish theatre and a Jewish night club. These tours should certainly be of interest to visiting Israelis.

How to vote by long-distance

By JUDY SIEGEL

If you think you are eligible to vote in your State, you should ask for the "Federal Post Card Application for Absentee Ballots" (FPCA) — a red-and-white card printed and distributed by the Federal Government, that must be addressed to the local election board in your State.

A quick reading of the fine print on the FPCA indicates that it was meant primarily for members of the U.S. Armed Forces or merchant marine serving abroad, and "Citizens of the U.S. temporarily residing outside its boundaries. For U.S. citizens living permanently in Israel, the lack of a space for adding "other" is disheartening. If you want to write "the truth and nothing but the truth" on your application, you must add a sentence explaining that

you are a permanent resident in Israel and wait for your local election board to vote on your eligibility.

Some States require the FPCA to be notarized; other want it signed in the presence of the consul; and other States make no such demands (check the Voting Assistance Guide). The consulate or embassy will mail the card for you to the U.S. but takes no responsibility for them getting there. The sooner you apply the better — the application must be received by State election officials at least 30 days before election day.

The FPCA serves not only as an application for an overseas ballot; it also has space for application to register (there is no separate registration application form).

Registration is easiest for Americans who left the U.S. recently, since many States have permanent registration regulations under

which a voter need never re-register if he votes regularly every two or four years. If you have never registered before, or if your registration has lapsed, the space on the FPCA can be used for registration. If your local elections board deems you qualified to vote, they may register you and send your absentee ballot right away. Other State boards, whose regulations state that you cannot apply for an absentee ballot before your application has been accepted, may register you after receiving the FPCA and send you another form to request the absentee ballot.

American citizens who file annual U.S. Internal Revenue forms, as required by law, have no reason to worry about any effects of absentee voting on their tax status. In fact, filling tax forms is one of the signs of a "tie" with the U.S. that will make your local elections board more likely to approve your application. Those who haven't filed tax forms regularly and apply to vote may have difficulties (consult the Internal Revenue Service's "Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad.")

If you get through this process successfully (don't be deterred by the complications; in most cases there are none) all you have to worry about is for whom to vote.

To those who
planned
made the decisions
and carried out
the brilliant I.D.F. action in Uganda

we say

WELL DONE

The bold initiative, the daring decision and the efficient execution form a historic landmark in the life of the people and the State. You gave us back our pride, belief in our strength and in the genius of the Jewish people; you strengthened our standing in the world and imbued us with new vigour to face the future.

The Uganda action put an end to spiritual weariness and the inability to take decisive action. The dynamism shown in freeing the hostages must serve as an example to all of us in every sphere—in politics, economics, education and society.

The self-sacrifice and valour of our soldiers must serve as an example to us all, leaders and citizens alike.

The way is open!
Go straight ahead —
the people will follow.



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2. Tora Umelaha Religious Nautical School	Kfar Tzvi Sitria, Mobile Post Hof Haezrael 04-942553/4	Engineering Officer	Secondary technical curriculum — bagrut — grade yod-bet. Normal technical curriculum.

Additional details are obtainable on application in writing or by telephone to the school concerned.

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RENTAL PENTHOUSE 5 rooms, furnished, heating, telephone, parking, breathtaking view, roof terrace, viewing. Thursday, July 8th, 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Louie, Mordechai Caspi 7, North Talpiot. Tel. 02-52225.

RENT, FULLY furnished 3 rooms, telephone. Lincoln Street. One year from September. IL300. Tel. 02-52221.

SALE, 3 room apartment, extras, 40 Uziel, IL500.000. Tel. 02-52221.

ON REHOV TEL-AVIV for sale, 2 rooms, 3 balconies, 2nd floor. Tel. 02-52221.

TEL AVIV
NORTH TEL AVIV apartment rentals. Contact the specialists: "Inter-Israel". Tel. 02-52414.

HAIFA
FOR SALE, NEAR TECHINON: 3 1/2 room apartment + closed terrace, view, cupboards, double conveniences, heating. IL310,000. Tel. 04-52184.

HERZLIYA
IN HERZLIYA PITUAH for rent furnished 3 room villa. Tel. 03-932978. "Shaashua".

HERZLIYA PITUAH for sale houses and apartments — 30 V.A.T. Anglo Saxon. Tel. 03-932972-3.

NETANYA
VILLA RENTAL, new, central heating, closets, immediate possession. IL1,000. Nofli-Greenberg, 2 Uziel. Tel. 03-25735. 053-32555.

RAMAT GAN
RAMAT GAN immediate occupancy, 3 rooms + extras. Tel. 03-72428, 4 p.m.

RAMAT HASHARON
SALE APARTMENT Neve Rasco — Ramat Hasharon, 3 furnished, 3rd floor. Tel. 03-484766.

SAVYON

FOR RENT in Savoyon large, new, American-style villa. 5 bedrooms, salon, family room, 3 showers, 4 bathrooms, large porches, 3 car garage, lovely garden with lighting. Call Tel. 02-13332.

OTHERS

VILLAS AND COTTAGES in the best areas of Ramatana. "Mamram" "Iram" Company offers for sale villas and cottages 4-9 rooms. Spacious with many conveniences. Prices starting from IL450,000. 20 Pines, Tel Aviv. Tel. 02-452070, 02-451219.

ASHKELON, Afridar, Sale bachelor's flat. 15/15 Efrat Cohen Street.

MATRIMONIAL
GIRLS! Are you in your teens, pretty and young? Are you looking for a "Soul Mate"? Tel. 02-452333, 4-7 p.m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
IL4,500 IN CASH and the balance with interest free instalments, when you buy a piano or organ at Melnik Music, 126 Disengoff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 02-522033.

PERSONAL
HERE AT LAST! Chocolate-covered minis (parve) from TASTE OF ISRAEL. Available at "The Nest". Herzliya or call 02-949416.

NEW IMMIGRANTS' COMPLAINTS BUREAU. Action approach through public opinion! Write in detail, P.O.B. 2245, Tel Aviv.

PURCHASE / SALE
UNBELIEVABLE BARGAIN! B&O Stereo with Dolby tape. 14 Blu. Petah Tikva. Barde. Eyalings.

PHILIP BUYS, furniture, antiques, refrigerators, inheritances. Tel. 03-849238, evenings 03-876822.

PERSIAN CARPET for sale, 210x140 cm., new and beautiful. Other goods also. See Mr. Michaelson, Maon Beit Gora, 33 Rabinovitz, Kiryat Yovel, Jerusalem, afternoons, evenings.

AMOS BUYS furniture, antiques, refrigerators, inheritances, liquidations, liquidations. Tel. 03-522277, evenings 03-864838.

REGAL BUYS furniture, antiques, refrigerators, inheritances, liquidations. Tel. 03-522277, evenings 03-864838.

SERVICES
RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS at newspapers, own prices. "Pirum Or". Ben Yehuda 3, Jerusalem.

PROFESSIONAL MASSAGE!!! Every week new massages, come and try us. 31 Basel, Tel Aviv.

"HELEN" End to cockroaches and other pests. Immediate service. Tel. 03-229853. 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

HAAVAARAKA polishes and shines floors. IL300 and general cleaning. Tel. 03-233772.

SITUATIONS VACANT
FOR YOUNG EXECUTIVE required dynamic secretary to organize office in growing firm. Hebrew typing essential + good at figures. Tel. David 02-232122.

FEMALE, full/part time work, Pop Shop. Tel. 02-225821.

REQUIRED SALES PERSONNEL for distribution of exclusive appliances, in day town country — during your free time. Good income. Those interested apply to P.O.B. 20003, Tel Aviv. Discretion assured.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST — Temp — top rates — with it jobs — special summer bonus. Call today — Now you won't be sorry! Translators' Pool, Tel Aviv. Tel. 02-941750; Jerusalem, 02-225155; Haifa, 04-54968.

SECRETARY required for export department. Perfect English essential, any other perfect knowledge of languages — an asset. Please apply to P.O.B. 1423, Tel Aviv or to export manager, Tel. 02-515021.

FOR EXCLUSIVE shoe store on Disengoff, required salesmen/salesladies, with experience in the field. Tel. 02-225254. Excellent conditions for suitable candidates.

STAMPS
FREE OF CHARGE you will receive up to date Israel Stamp price list. We buy Einstein stamp for IL10. Stamp Centre, 40 Allenby (in basement). Tel. 03-515795, P.O.B. 4444, Tel Aviv.

TRAVEL
TOUR ISRAEL WITH ISRAELI 9-day tour. Metulla, Sharm-el-Sheikh, Eilat, 9-day tour. 881 2-4 Gall, Golan Heights 841 4 days. Dead Sea, Eilat, Sharm-el-Sheikh. Tel. 02-52221.

TELEVISION
TOUR ISRAEL WITH ISRAELI 9-day tour. Metulla, Sharm-el-Sheikh, Eilat, 9-day tour. 881 2-4 Gall, Golan Heights 841 4 days. Dead Sea, Eilat, Sharm-el-Sheikh. Tel. 02-52221.

VEHICLES
COMPANY buying and selling passport cars. "Auto-Le-Oleh". Tel. 02-229749.

SALE 1976 Fiat 128 Special, 500 km. Bar Yochai 147/6, or Tel. 02-413438, leave number for Silberstein.

PASSPORT TO PASSPORT, BMW 620, 1974, white, 38,000 kms., radio, tinted glass. Tel. 03-832821.

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WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM
1. Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.15 p.m. Kennedy Building. No charge. Buses 19 and 27.

2. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. 35 persons towards transportation. By reservation only. Tel. 413333.

ISRAELI MUSEUM Exhibitions: In the footsteps of the early Israelites. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tel. 413333.

ISRAELI MUSEUM Exhibitions: In the footsteps of the early Israelites. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tel. 413333.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

Market back to normal

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. The stock exchange yesterday settled down to normal after Sunday's mood of elation. Evidence of this was the marked easing of turnover volumes.

The general tendency among stocks was still in the upward direction. New moneys poured into the oil stocks, as a feeling of optimism prevailed over future possibilities. The price of oil continued to rise as the price shot up by a full 11 points to 296. Jordan Exploration shares and options also did well, the former gaining 18 points to 603, and the latter 20 to 470. Delek registered a gain of 8 to 208, while Lapidot and Naphtha also showed considerable gains. The financials were very firm.

In the land investment shares, Mehadim took a beating as it lost 7 to 209. Industrials by and large had a good day with Elco IL25 moving ahead by 5 points to 160. Ata B

shares showed the best percentage gain of the day among the quality shares, gaining 14 points to 156. The general index rose by 0.61 per cent to 134.69.

The volume for the session was 112.7m. of which 11,645,700 took place in the variables.

The Nafat dollar remained unchanged at IL9.63 as a demand of \$11,000 resulted in a turnover of \$41,000. The index-linked bond section continued to give ground. The anticipated profit-taking was especially strong in those optional loans redeemable in about two years' time. In the Defence Loans 68/69 and the 3,000 series, losses were in the order of 1-4 points. Volume for bonds was 11.48m. Dollar-linked bonds were slightly higher while dollar denominated bonds eased slightly.

	12.76	12.76		171	170
DOLLAR-LINKED					
DEBITURES					
5% Dead Sea	321	321			
5% Dead Sea Junior	321	321			
5% Electric Corp. B	322	320			
PUBLIC BONDS					
DOLLAR-BASED					
10% 1982 (1)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (2)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (3)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (4)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (5)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (6)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (7)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (8)	126	126.5			
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10% 1982 (99)	126	126.5			
10% 1982 (100)	126	126.5			

NEW YORK STOCKS

U.S. stock markets were closed yesterday, because of the Fourth of July weekend.

World press on Entebbe

(Continued from page one)
because it demands the qualities which it seems we have renounced—imagination, audacity, the taste for decisiveness, and, evidently, for battle.

"Le Figaro" said while it was legitimate for France to pursue a dual policy of friendship with both the Israelis and Arabs, "how can we fail to express admiration—and in truth, gratitude—for this small, heroic people."

The mass-circulation "France-Solr" wrote: "What happiness it must give to belong to a nation which doesn't let itself be intimidated, which doesn't give in to filthy terrorist blackmail, which in all instances prefers courage, honour, danger, death if necessary, to compromise and capitulation."

The paper said: "It is particularly painful for us French to see that in 1976 it is Israel which repeats the valourous acts which our history is filled with."

In a front-page editorial, the mass-circulation "De Telegraaf" of Amsterdam commented: "Israel's action against the aircraft hijackers in the first place earns admiration and in the second place is a lesson for the Western powers. The admiration is for the boldness of the military operation, which had to be organized in a short period of time."

Swedish newspapers noted Israel had committed "an act of war" against Uganda, but accepted generally that the Jewish state had little choice.

A detestable act of blackmail has failed. But Israel has committed a pure act of war against another country. Palestinian violence has led to Israeli violence. One shameful act has triggered another," liberal "Dagens Nyheter" Sweden's largest morning daily, said in an editorial. Headlining its editorial "The Incredible Coup," conservative "Svenska Dagbladet" noted: "From the outbreak of the recognized principles of international law, the Israeli enterprise was debatable, to say the least. However the hijackers, like in a series of other cases, had committed crimes against the most elementary human rights."

Danish newspapers generally praised the raid. "Politiken" a social liberal said: "The Israeli action must be a striking warning to the Palestinian leaders to stop all further actions of piracy... both for human and political reasons we thank those people who staged this brave mission."

The raid drew no official comment from Belgium, though officials admired the feat privately and the press was unanimous to hail what the Socialist "Le Peuple" called "a masterful coup."

The National Radio compared the operation with that launched by the Belgian army in 1964 to free hundreds of hostages held in Stanleyville, the former Belgian Congo. A commentator recalled that after the action led to the UN but the difference now is that Israel has fewer friends in the UN than Belgium had at the time.

The conservative liberal "La Derriere Heure" said that it was "the reaction we had been waiting for... it is like a blow of fresh air in the clamminess of the dog-days... it

had to stop... the secret negotiations, the withdrawals, the abdications, the diplomatic weeping were becoming nauseating.

"The terrorists who believed they could break all the rules of the game forgot one small detail," "Le Peuple" said, "Israel can break some too."

The "Rand Daily Mail" of Johannesburg said editorially that "though the risks were awesome and the outcome bloody, we feel nothing but admiration for the audacious way in which Israel flew commandos into Uganda's Entebbe airport. The swiftness and precision of the raid and the deadly precision with which it was executed across at least four international borders are breathtaking. Its daring surpassed even those Israeli ventures that made the world gasp in the past..."

Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon of New Zealand said the operation was one of the most intrepid actions in recent history. He said everyone in New Zealand was thrilled to learn of this audacious operation.

Austrian papers carried bold headlines of the liberation of Israeli hostages. The mass circulation "Kurier" commented that "they made it once again. Courage and devotion demand admiration, the stubbornness of their stand toward terrorism calls for respect... Jerusalem once more was true to itself—its readiness for compromise turned out a trick. The Israelis once more were able to fend off the tributes to terror. But it remains, of course, questionable whether such a policy can keep on to be successful or be internationally applied."

The raid "can be aptly described as a triumph of good over evil and a demonstration of courage and decisiveness," the Philippines "Daily Express" said.

The English-language "South China Morning Post" in Hongkong said that "The raid must be hailed for what it is: a forceful and courageous demonstration that serial hijackers are not an omnipotent force to which civilized society has invariably to yield in abject terror."

Japan's chief cabinet secretary Ichitaro Ide said, "It is regrettable there were casualties among innocent people" in the raid. He did not elaborate.

In Italy, the Milan newspaper "Corriere Della Sera" described the raid as "fabulous" and called it a "victory of the civilized world over violence." However, not all of the comments were favourable, as Italy's Communist newspaper "L'Unita" accused Israel of ruthless aggression and questioned whether it would have acted in the same way if the hostages had been held in a European country.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy condemned the raid which, he said, "reflects the true face of the Zionist state."



Gettex models display the company's beachwear. The firm, established 10 years ago, exported \$4.5m. worth of goods last year, two thirds of all the country's exports of swimwear. This year it hopes to sell \$5m. abroad. The biggest buyers are the U.S. and Canada, followed by West Germany.

Where did all the oil money go

By JOSEPH VOET

TWO YEARS AGO with the sudden and sharp oil price increase, most observers prophesied that the oil countries would not know what to do with their dollars.

The observers said the money would simply remain in bank accounts all over the world, adding to the reserves of the oil exporters. But the foreign currency reserves of the oil producers are not drowning in a dollar surplus.

Only Saudi Arabia has increased its dollar holdings substantially. They are up 30 per cent from last year's \$19,000m. to stand at the impressive total of \$24,700m. In March 1976, Saudi is thus second in foreign currency reserves after Germany (\$31,000m.) and before the U.S. (\$16,800m.), despite the fact that the American G.N.P. is about 90 times that of Saudi Arabia.

The other oil countries are less affluent in dollar reserves. Those of Iran dropped 4 per cent last year and stand now at \$8,000m. Libya's dollar pool is now only \$2,400m., a drop of no less than 18 per cent from the figures of March 1975. Kuwait's present dollar reserves are more or less at the same levels of those of a year ago: \$1,800m. But those of Nigeria dropped by 11 per cent from March 1975 to March 1976. They are now estimated at \$3,400m. The only oil country that registered a substantial increase was Algeria, which added 40 per cent to its foreign currency reserves. They now stand at \$1,500m.

What has happened? First of all oil sales dropped more than had been foreseen. Two and a half years ago the world thought it could not survive without ever increasing quantities of oil. But the price mechanism worked to some extent and many countries simply could not afford to buy at the higher price.

Consumption was curtailed. This made further price increases, contemplated by some producers, impossible. On the contrary the oil prices were, in many cases, undersold.

From London reports are emerging in serious, though still hidden, differences between the oil producers and their prices. Iraq, for instance, has vigorously denied a charge that it undersold its oil by as much as 15 cents a barrel.

This has brought countercharges that other producers are marketing all their crude oil at a favourable discount and rebates to the Western oil companies. Sources in Baghdad, for example, say that Kuwait, which markets its crude through foreign oil companies, is giving them a discount of 15 cents a barrel. In other oil-producing countries these discounts reportedly range from 22 cents to 30 cents. In Nigeria, these sources say, the discount is even higher.

Iran claims to have lost \$2,000m. to \$3,000m. in oil revenues last year, because the foreign marketing companies did not buy the amount of crude agreed upon.

Another reason for a lower dollar flow than expected has been the aid the Arab oil countries have given to their friends. Syria, for example, has received 2 million tons of Iraqi crude annually at the 1972 prices. Lebanon has been receiving oil on similar terms. Egypt received a million tons of Iraqi crude as a gift last year after the visit to Baghdad of President Sadat.

But the petrol dollar flow, though perhaps less than expected, is still substantial enough. It has sustained an important buying spree in almost all oil rich countries. Although handicapped by transport difficulties and inadequate harbour facilities, the flow of goods, paid for in cash, to the oil producers has been impressive.

In addition, important investments have been made in Europe and the U.S. According to a recent study by the Bank of England, they amounted to \$56,400m. in 1974, but dropped to \$32,200m. in 1975 and are at present continuing at a somewhat slower pace, only \$6,700m. in the first quarter of 1976. England has lost its position as a favourite area for foreign investment, notwithstanding the recent purchase of the Dorchester Hotel. The bulk of Arab funds is being directed to other European countries.

All in all the recent oil dollar history appears to be an impressive example of the nearly automatic readjustment created by market forces. If prices are raised too high, demand diminishes. Discounts on the exaggerated prices are the order of the day.

Liquid money seeks investments and usually finds it. Of course not without a waste of productive powers and human resources. And not without a sometimes substantial time lag. But in the long run a new equilibrium is found.

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Technion research facility wants to be useful

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Technion's Solid State Institute, opened nine months ago, has not yet found the way to carry out its principal aim — research for Israel's civilian industry, according to its director, Prof. Kurt Weiser.

Prof. Weiser, formerly of the IBM Research Laboratory in the U.S., came to Israel two years ago, and was appointed to head the Institute. Its establishment as an inter-disciplinary enterprise, with 20 experts in physics, electronics and materials engineering, had been planned for several years. It has "very good" equipment, housed in a building especially built for it at a considerable investment, Prof. Weiser told *The Jerusalem Post*.

"Our problem now is to bridge the distance between our talents and industry's needs," he said. "We have people capable of very high technology research, and the chances that a local plant might use its fruits are one in a million. While in the U.S., industry will gladly pour millions into research for that chance, Israel industry cannot do so."

Therefore, they were still feeling their way to the right field and level of research that would help industry to set up solid state manufacturing processes. They are now exploring the possibility of applied research for a firm engaged in solar energy; a project to develop new temperature and pressure sensors for the aircraft industry; and surface physics for the petrochemical industry.

So far, "nobody has yet come to us with a general problem that we could tackle, and thus help an industry acquire an excellent scientific base."

Prof. Weiser stressed that his staff and equipment were of a level that left "no reason why we should be unable to discover and develop a breakthrough in the solid state field." However, "it would probably take a bigger country than Israel to develop the idea into a production item."

Prof. Weiser noted that transistors, semi-conductor lasers and other important developments were discovered by a few people working with equipment no better than what is available at his Institute.

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Entebbe and Tel el-Zaatar

THE ISRAELI DEFENCE Forces' rescue mission at Entebbe on Saturday night may have helped shock the civilized world into a fresh awareness of a problem with which it has in fact been faced for some time now: How to stop the rampaging bandit elements of the community, both states and groups, from trampling down basic human rights, violating sovereign freedoms and making a mockery of the universal legal order.

The UN, designed precisely to solve that problem, has proved a pathetic failure. Worse, it has itself become a potent instrument for the pursuit of lawlessness.

So aggressors act there as judges, moral perverses set the standards of international order, and bands of outlaws are given comfort while they commit deeds of diabolical cunning and ruthlessness. The civilized world will urge, and sometimes manage to have adopted, some resolution or convention piously declaring terrorism to be deplorable, such document to be torn in shreds the very next time a thug with international pretensions tucks a grenade into his belt.

True, the powers of the civilized community in seeking to discipline the bandit elements are strictly limited. There is very little if anything that can be done to prevent an Idi Amin from butchering his own black people by the thousands, or from expelling the lighter-skinned residents of his country. But the Israeli army's action has nevertheless shown what can be done when the same Idi Amin conspires with a gang of hijackers to imprison a group of kidnapped civilian passengers on his soil. Self-help is a hallowed principle of international law which can serve to maintain at least a semblance of order in a world become a jungle.

The same discovery has recently been made by some people in Israel's northern neighbour, Lebanon. In a statement last Wednesday, President Suleiman Franjeh made it official that the Palestinian refugee camps of Jisr el-Basha (now occupied by the Phalangists) and of Tel el-Zaatar (still beleaguered) were nothing but "training centres for international terrorists and plane hijackers," and that the PLO was the "real occupation force in Lebanon." What more can be said by Israelis than "We told you so!"

The PLO occupation force has for years derived its strength from the protection of such varied Arab states as Syria, Egypt, Libya — and Lebanese politicians such as Franjeh himself. Now, at last, some action is being taken against it, to salvage what remains of Lebanon's sovereignty.

Unilateral action to secure one's legitimate rights is not a panacea to the ills of the world, and it must be wielded with care. In applauding Israel's operation at Entebbe, however, U.S. President Gerald Ford has indicated that his Administration viewed it as completely justified by the circumstances. This essentially moral stand could serve the free world as a unique occasion to begin reforming the present corrupt international system.

Unfinished business

THE GREAT HULK of the new Tel Aviv bus terminal has been standing unfinished for half a year. At first it was proper to blame the entrepreneurs for their ineptitude. Now it is for the authorities to do something about it.

Three partners — private (the Pils group), Histadrut (Solel Boneh) and cooperative (Egged) — joined together in 1968 to build the structure, which was to replace the dreadful mess of the old terminal. This one had not only to provide a station for the buses, but was also planned to contain shopping arcades and other commercial amenities. The sale of these assets was expected to cover the cost of the transport facilities.

The calculation did not work out. The Kikar Levinsky Company managed to spend IL278m. before running out of cash. The money is mostly other people's, including, sadly, outlays made by private persons, many of them would-be immigrants, who sank their savings into the purchase of a shop that could provide them with a livelihood.

As is usual in such cases, the partners turned to the Government. If they expected a rescue operation in the old Sapir style, they were due for a disappointment. The most that the authorities would do is insure linkage on the IL200m. of loans they needed. It turns out that this is not enough. Debts are mounting, and the company now requires IL320m., as well as various types of guarantee that the Government is not prepared to extend.

What conclusions can be drawn? First, the company should be declared bankrupt. Second, the project has to be completed. The Government is hampered from taking an initiative by its own laudable economy drive. Admittedly the completion of a bus station cannot be very high on the national agenda at a time when the defence and education budgets are being slashed to the bone.

Yet some pertinent facts have to be faced. The terminal is a vitally needed utility. It is already two-thirds built. The construction work done so far is worth, in current values, around IL600m. It is a waste of the country's resources to leave the concrete mass uncompleted, and all the invested capital unused.

The Government has no choice but to take the project over, and, jointly with the Tel Aviv Municipality, raise the necessary finance to finish the job. There are indications that this will now, at long last, be done.

ISRAELI PRESS

DAVAR (Histadrut): "The spontaneous joy that swept through the country as the news came through was equal in proportion only to the anxiety that preceded it over the lives of the dozens of Israelis held hostage for a week by terrorists in a hostile country. Both sentiments prove once again that the people of Israel are one family and react like a family in fateful hours."

"It may now be said that at no point in the difficult hours when the

decision had to be taken did the Israeli leadership consider that it would be permissible to abandon this large number of citizens to their fate at the hands of a terrorist gang who left no doubts as to their intention to carry out their threats. The entire people was behind the Government in the decision that everything must be done to save the hostages, whether through the direct risk of a military rescue operation or the indirect risk of exchanging the hostages for imprisoned terrorists."

TO BE the leader of the PLO is quite difficult if not impossible. Yasser Arafat has to live with the notion of lack of trust, knowing quite well that his allies of today may become his bitter enemies tomorrow. Furthermore, he has to carefully manoeuvre between opposing factions within the PLO to prove to the world that there is "unity" in his organization. At the same time, he knows that the source of most of the troubles that have befallen the Palestinians is lack of unity.

The latest developments in Lebanon attest to the weakness and instability of the PLO. The terrorist organization has had to fight for its existence not only against the Christians, but against the regular Syrian forces. Ironically, it has even fought against units of the Palestinian Liberation Army and the e-Saika organization, both under Syrian control. The war in Lebanon surely reminds this organization of the nightmares it suffered in September 1970 ("Black September"), when its forces were bitterly defeated in a confrontation with the Jordanian army. The PLO might have suffered a similar fate this time as well, were it not for Syrian hesitation and the last minute intervention of the Arab League.

The bitterness of the PLO derives from weakness and confusion. Of what possible value are resolutions and promises — proposed at the UN, Arab summits or other international forums — if Syria is fighting the PLO in order to make it obedient to her commands, and if Egypt reached an interim agreement with Israel, without even mentioning the Palestinian issue?

A source of frustration for the PLO is the realization that its propaganda power has little effect upon the Egyptian and Syrian presidents and the process of policy making. Sadat and Assad decide upon their policies according to what they consider the interests of their own countries — even if this contradicts with interests and will of the Palestinians. The Palestinians may complain, become infuriated or even wild, yet they are powerless to change any decisions.

The root of the PLO dilemma is being a guest in the homes of others.

YASSER ARAFAT'S IMPOSSIBLE JOB

The PLO's condition of being a guest in the homes of others enables their hosts to manipulate them for their own interests, writes YITTSCHAK BEN GAD.

It has to behave itself while in the host countries, according to the wishes and interests of the local Arab leaders. Any deviation from this principle can endanger, as it has in the past, the future existence of the PLO in these countries.

Incidents in Egypt and Jordan exemplify this point. In 1970, Egypt's President Nasser ordered the Palestinian broadcasting station "Sawut Falastin" closed due to the PLO's criticism of the William Roger's Plan, of which Nasser approved. Sadat, after his ascendancy to the presidency, reopened the station in 1971, only to order its reclosed last September — when the PLO criticized the Egyptian-Israeli interim agreement — and to reopen it recently.

The 1970 war in Jordan between PLO forces and Jordanian troops is another example. Jordan expelled or destroyed the PLO forces when Amman realized they were acting against Jordan's national interests and endangering her security. In the course of the warfare, the PLO sent out a strong cry to the Arab world, but was powerless to save its forces from a bitter defeat.

In recent months, the difficulties in Lebanon have become an additional battle in the never-ending survival struggle the PLO has had to face.

Apparently, the recent battles of the PLO are far more difficult and painful than any other in the past. This is because the Lebanon is the only Arab state adjacent to Israel from which the PLO was permitted to carry out acts of sabotage with almost complete freedom. Removal

of the PLO from Lebanon may mark the beginning of the end of PLO activities against Israel from a country having a common border with her.

The struggle against Syria is more painful as the PLO is fighting a country which was considered its most "faithful ally," having proved its loyalty to the Palestinians more than any other state. Syria was the country which always called for recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people at international, as well as Arab, conferences. Last January, it was Syria that secured a seat for the PLO representative in the Security Council.

The PLO representative in Cairo, Gamal Surani, recently said that his people were accustomed to their "Arab brothers" betraying them, but the most difficult idea to swallow was that their most "faithful ally," Syria, was doing the same.

Carefully observing Arafat's theories and coupling this with the latest developments in Lebanon, one comes to the conclusion that the situation today came about without his consent. Arafat avoided the mistakes made by his rivals, like George Habash and others who adopted leftist ideologies, thereby irritating the leaders of conservative Arab countries. Arafat's organization, "Fatah," adopted no political philosophy except the need for a continual war against Israel — an idea agreeable to all factions.

As a more pragmatic leader, Arafat believed that his people should avoid intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab states. He re-

minded his partners of the commitments they took upon themselves with their acceptance of the Palestinian Covenant: "...the PLO will maintain neutrality..." and will not interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab state" (Paragraph 27). As a result of this policy, Arafat now enjoys more popularity in the Arab world than many others.

Arafat intended to follow this philosophy in Lebanon as well and to remain neutral during the strife between Modern leftists and Christian Phalangists. He understood that any assistance he might give to the leftists would be considered as PLO intervention in Lebanese internal affairs; would thus damage his organization's slogan about establishing a secular democratic state in Palestine; would annoy Syria, Saudi Arabia and others; and most importantly, would weaken the forces of the PLO in an unnecessary and unwanted struggle.

But the situation deteriorated against Arafat's will, due to his lack of control over part of his people — especially the "rejection front" of the PLO. He attempted to convince his partners about his theory of neutrality, but failed. Allying itself with the leftists of Kamal Jumblatt, the PLO's "rejection front" believed that by overcoming the Christians, they would then have the freedom to act against targets in Israel from Lebanese territory. The leftists accepted the "rejection front" as its ally believing this would help strengthen the Muslim influence in Lebanon, by subsequently weakening the Christians.

Arafat, aware of the rejection of

his theory by these groups, found himself faced with two difficult alternatives: a) to confess that he had lost control over a vital section of the PLO, with all the implications thereof, or b) to support the leftists, and rejection — for the sake of unity that there were no controversies. Arafat chose the latter, thus appearing to the world to be in opposition with Syria, while in reality he did his best to convince his brethren to avoid any confrontation with Damascus.

A similar situation occurred in 1970, when Arafat then lost control over the "rejection front." He asked his radical partner, George Habash and his supporters, not to provoke King Hussein and his army if there was no necessity to do so. Just as today, his advice was ignored. The "rejection front" made life in Jordan unbearable. Time and again they broke Jordanian laws and regulations, constantly questioning the authority of the Jordanian Government. Provocation reached a climax in their hijacking of a number of foreign planes which they brought into the Jordanian desert, keeping passengers hostage. The Jordanian Government seemed like a body without a soul. As a result, King Hussein's only alternative was to expel the PLO from his kingdom.

The PLO's dilemma of being a foreigner in the homes of others is a phenomenon that enables their hosts to manipulate them for their own interests. On the other hand, PLO leaders continue to manoeuvre between the conflicting interests of the Arab countries, in an attempt to serve their own. And since the attitudes of these Arab countries towards the PLO change so frequently — according to time and circumstances — it is quite natural that the "Alien" of the PLO change just as rapidly. Yesterday it was Syria, today it is Egypt and perhaps tomorrow their allies will be Libya or Iraq.

An Arab proverb reads: Sometimes the wind blows in the direction the ships do not want to go. Arafat's ship quite often sails against the wind and may ultimately be lost in the stormy Arab sea.

Dr. Ben Gad comments regularly on Arab affairs on Israel Radio.

READERS' LETTERS

Israel can be proud of IAI

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an aeronautical engineer with many years of experience in the U.S. aircraft industry, I cannot let pass in silence the recent report of the State Comptroller, Dr. Nebenzahl, on the Israel Aircraft Industries. This is a typical example of a factual report written with the best intentions by a person without suitable professional background resulting in misleading and damaging conclusions.

The State Comptroller severely criticizes IAI for the cost overruns and lack of sales experienced in the Arava and Westwind projects. This narrow numerical analysis omits a most important factor: the design and construction of these two aircraft were steps which were required to develop the engineering and production capability which resulted in the Kfir. Anyone even remotely familiar with the complexities of the design of modern combat aircraft will immediately agree that such a project would simply be impossible as a beginning effort for any company.

Thus, IAI had to go through a "learning curve" in the design of a

relatively simple aircraft such as the Arava, followed by the more complex Westwind executive jet before it could attempt the very ambitious Kfir project. In that way they built the design and production teams which were to deal with the Kfir and other future projects.

The development of a combat aircraft by an experienced company is a process which takes five to seven years and a successful aircraft (e.g. the F-4 Phantom) has a useful life of up to 20 years. In the case of the Kfir, this is an aircraft with a performance which places it with the best in the world for the period between the end of the F-4 and the time when the F-15 will become fully developed (i.e., the mid 1980s). It cannot be compared to the F-15 which costs approximately seven times as much. Thus this aircraft presents a very substantial contribution to national defence in addition to being a highly cost-effective weapon. It is clear, in addition, that the Kfir could be the beginning of a series of projects which would place IAI in the front rank of aircraft producers (in quality and cost-effectiveness if not in quantity).

Far from making a simple account-

ing balance in the individual Arava and Westwind projects, one must examine the performance of IAI over a period of many years covering several projects and, in the present case, the profit and loss statement should include the enormous contribution of the Kfir to our national security, as well as its potential as an export item which will only become apparent in a few years.

I believe that any person with a professional background cannot help but admire the impressive development and accomplishments realized in very few years by IAI. Any comparison with U.S. aircraft companies when they were at their beginnings or with companies such as Marcel Dassault in France or Saab in Sweden will, in my opinion, reveal that Israel can be proud of IAI. The details of internal bookkeeping may need revision, but this should not be turned into an unfounded attempt to denigrate what is undoubtedly one of the brightest and finest accomplishments of Israel.

PROF. MAURICE A. BRULL
Dean, School of Engineering,
Tel Aviv University

Tel Aviv

HEALTH BILL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — If the Israel Medical Association and The Health Law Public Council (whoever they are) want Israelis to wage a public struggle, or stand up and protest against the "plot" with regard to the proposed health bill, they will have to do the following:

1. Publish the proposed law in language the non-political, non-medical average person can understand.

2. Cite sample cases in terms of a) present conditions; b) the proposed law; c) the I.M.A. and/or H.L.P.C. proposals.

3. Explain to the ordinary law-abiding citizen exactly how he can influence the Knesset in a country where there is no direct parliamentary representation, and M.K.s are tied by party discipline.

The type of notice which the I.M.A. and the H.L.P.C. have been publishing recently is very dramatic, but not likely to produce much in the way of action. On the other hand, if they are right, something should really be done about it.

SHIFRA TAREM

Ashkelon.

PENFRIEND

JOSEPH BEIFFA JOSEPH BEIFFA of 27 Kola Kara Street, Notable, Malta, would like to have Israeli penfriends in order to exchange coins, stamps, view cards and colour slides.

SELECTING EMISSARIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It would appear that the policy of selecting aliyah emissaries requires drastic revision.

Some two weeks ago, a group of emissaries visited Ben Yehuda Absorption Centre. I had occasion to speak with one of them about his vocation, thinking that he might have been interested in those problems which I, as an immigrant, had had to overcome.

The emissary in question has been assigned to a large, English-speaking city. He was not at all interested in the make-up of the Jewish Community for which he was destined, nor in the problems en-

countered by immigrants here. He seemed to believe that some five years spent in a large American city (whether as a shaluk or otherwise, I do not know) somehow adequately prepared him for the material with which he would have to work in a different, smaller community in a different continent. Indeed, his only interest was in the price and quality of goods and electrical appliances both in his assigned city and in the tax-free shops en route there — unless one can count his inquiries as to whether or not the flat he would be inheriting from his predecessor carried with it an equitable rental.

JOHN WALTERS

Netanya

Dry Bones



THE BUS DRIVER'S IMAGE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In his recent speech to Beit Shean pupils, Prime Minister Rabin said, according to radio reports, that an Israel cabinet minister earns less than a bus driver. This is not true. The salary of an Egged bus driver is IL4,100 a month, while that of an Israel cabinet minister is officially IL4,000.

Moreover, we take a serious view of the fact that the Prime Minister resorts to such means. Is the Israeli

bus driver the symbol of high salaried employees, or of privilege? Is he to be singled out at every opportunity and given a negative image. When discussing bus drivers, it would be better to point out their many contributions to public service and refer to them as positive examples of constructive work, and not as the black sheep of the family.

GIDON TALMOR, Spokesman
Egged
Tel Aviv.

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To whom it may concern and to travel agents

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a court decision of February 18, 1976, the Queen of Sheba Hotel has been sold to a group of investors.

MR. STEINMANN is not authorized to sign agreements covering accommodation for any period after August 19, 1976, and any such agreement bearing his signature is null and void, and will not obligate the purchasers of the hotel.

PURCHASERS OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA HOTEL

To whom it may concern and to travel agents

The Queen of Sheba Hotel, Eilat, will be closed for one month from August 19, 1976 to permit redecoration, etc. Address for correspondence: P.O.B. 32090, Tel Aviv.

PURCHASERS OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA HOTEL

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